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A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

THE DEATH OF MR. BEECHER FEARED AT ANY MOMENT.

Alarming Symptoms of the Approaching End Bring the Family About the Bedside at Midnight—The Patient Grows Gradually Weaker During the Day—Tributes to the Renowned Preacher—Some Chicago Congregational Ministers Oppose a Message of Condolence.

[*A biography of Mr. Beecher will be found in the supplement.*]

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special.]—A message from Brooklyn at midnight says that a very decided change for the worse has taken place in the condition of Mr. Beecher, and that the members of his family are now gathered about his bedside.

There was no change at 2:30.

Mr. Beecher yet breathes, but that is all. There was no perceptible change in his condition from hour to hour between morning and noon and noon and night, yet it could be seen that he was sinking, growing slowly weaker, with a steady drain upon his vitality. How long he may last is beyond foresight. Another suffusion in the brain would result fatally, no doubt, at once. The best hope, should no such symptom intervene, does not look ahead beyond the middle of the week. Last night wore away slowly and very wearily in the Beecher household. No bulletins were issued until 6 in the morning. To all inquiries the policeman, who had tucked himself into an angle of the doorway of the house, returned the same answer—"Nothing new." He was not, however, obliged to answer the questions of many people until daylight began to filter through the thick fog which hung over the city and the river beyond. All through the night the unconscious patient lay upon his bed breathing heavily, alive only by reason of involuntary muscular motions which he exercised without knowing it. The trained nurse who has been with him since the nature of his illness was defined sat at the bedside, ever alert to catch the faintest symptoms of a change. If any came it was so imperceptible as not to be observed. Daylight found the household still resting, and the occupant of the sick-bed in the same condition apparently as he had been when his devoted wife was led away from his side at midnight. He had not moved, he breathed with as much effort but no more, it seemed, and if there had been any decline over night it was not to be seen even by those who were most apprehensive lest it come. It was not until the arrival of Dr. Searle, who was on hand at about 5:30 o'clock, that it became plain that Mr. Beecher was less able to withstand the drain than he had been when the physician left him a few hours before. The change could not be definitly stated, except that the patient's temperature had slightly risen, that the pulse was less vigorous and possibly a trifle more rapid, and that the breathing, while hardly more labored than it had been, was not as forceful.

Not until he had made this examination was the physician prepared to announce that there had been a change during the night, and that it was not for the better. The end was not a question of hours. It might be one of minutes or of days, according to developments which could not be foreshadowed. This report was communicated to Mrs. Beecher. Already she had been warned that it was useless to hope. Yet, with a womanly and loving desire to keep with her to the latest moment the live form of her companion, she took brief courage. From 9 o'clock on friends of the pastor's family arrived. Some went within the house. Many left their cards and messages of sympathy. Telegrams streamed in also in large numbers, most of them from close personal friends and admirers, having only the significance of personal affection. As the family regarded them as essentially private and having at this time a sacred character none were given out. One was from Herbert Foote Beecher, the son who is at Fort Seattle, W. T. It asked if he ought to come on. The reply advised him not to come. "I had rather that all who are away would remember him as he was, not as he is," said William C. Beecher, explaining this reply. The explanation disclosed a sad fact which had been brought shockingly to the attention of the family as soon as the sick-room curtains were parted to light the room in the morning. Mr. Beecher's features were rapidly changing. Unable longer to take nourishment or to assimilate properly that which had been given him by mechanical means, he was consuming his own substance. The full, round face was sinking in and becoming stern and gaunt, and the rich color of health that he always carried had left him over night. The change thus worked by the attack furnished another and controlling reason, in addition to considerations of age and infirmity, for not informing Mrs. Stowe of her distinguished brother's condition. Her daughter, who bears her name, is visiting Brooklyn, and has been to the Hicks street house. She has written to another daughter who has charge of Mrs. Stowe's house, and that lady will convey such information to her mother as she may think proper in due time. A similar course has been taken in regard to Mrs. Hooker.

Those at the house include the families of Col. Henry B. and William C. Beecher, the Rev. Mr. Scoville and Mrs. Scoville, who is a daughter of the pastor; Mrs. Beecher, a niece, and Maj. Pond. None others are now expected. At 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Beecher's pulse was beating 110 to 112 times a minute. Indoors the afternoon passed as had the morning. Dr. Searle and Mrs. Beecher remained with the nurse in the sick-room. Excepting for a few minutes Dr. Searle had been in attendance since early in the morning, having given up his other practice to devote himself to this case. When evening came a crowd still waited. Many had been there for hours. There were always as many accessions as departures. They lined the walks and crowded the corners.

Being asked tonight to explain what course would be followed by the church in selecting Mr. Beecher's successor, Mr. Halliday said: "The first thing to be done will be to hear candidates. Then will follow the election, which will be made by the people. The successful candidate must be the choice of the whole church. Nobody outside of the church will have anything to say in the matter; inside the church one member will have as much to say as another." During the prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church this evening Mr. Halliday, assistant pastor, was called from the room while the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was speaking. Just before Dr. Abbott finished he returned, carrying an envelope. "Years ago, when it was dark with us," he said, "you may remember there came to me a letter from Mrs. Beecher, and now I hold in my hand a note from her which I cannot read. Brother Raymond will read it." Prof. Raymond took the letter and read as follows:

To the beloved members of Plymouth Church: I cannot speak my thanks to each one of you for the sympathy, the love, and devotion manifested in these last dark, sad days for us. He can no longer speak to you for himself. Then permit me to do it for him, for myself, and for my family. Each word of love from the people so dear to your pastor's heart has been a comfort to a heart wrung almost to bursting. How he loved his church you will only learn in its fullness when you stand with him in Heaven. To each and every one of you my truest thanks, my most warmest blessings. Pray for his wife and children, soon to lose the dearest companion, the tenderest father, and if we must relinquish all possible hope of his full recovery, O! beloved, pray that his departure may be speedy, that we may not long be agonized by this struggle between life and death. Pray that if he must leave us, that before another day dawns he may receive his crown, and be forever with his Lord.

E. W. BEECHER.

THE MAN AND THE ORATOR.

Anecdotes and Incidents That Show His Character and Powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King of Washington, among other reminiscences of Mr. Beecher, tells the following: "He was a wonderful man, charming in his social relations, and always an interesting and delightful companion. Mr. Beecher stopped here once in my house when he was in this city for a day or two. I remember that he sat at my desk and wrote an article for the *Ledger*. When he sat down he took an old shawl of mine and wrapped it about his feet and legs, saying he could not write unless his legs were warm. Some physician speaks of his doing this lately, and noted it as a sign that he was breaking. It was twelve or fifteen years ago that he was at my house and he was then in vigorous health. Years before that, before I knew him personally, I met him on a train between Portland and Boston, and he then had his feet thrust into a sealskin bag made for the purpose. That seemed to have been a habit of his. His Friday evening talks—informal talks—to the Plymouth Church people on all sorts of topics were especially interesting. Yes, it was wonderful the great amount of work he did, writing and speaking. Some believed it was inspiration. He should have stopped and taken a rest. What has killed him, in my opinion, is 'The Life of Christ.' He should not have undertaken it; it was too great a task."

In Mr. King's collection of autographs is an interesting scrap from Mr. Beecher's pen illustrating his manner of work. To it is attached a ticket to the platform at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the occasion of the address of Mr. Beecher on "Issues of the Canvass," Friday evening, Oct. 9, 1868. The scrap of writing contains the headings made by Mr. Beecher for his address. They are written in a bold hand, apparently with a quill pen, and many of the words are underscored. The headings are as follows:

First—Origin of party—historic logic of our history and principles.

Second—What has it done to deserve well of the people?

Third—What charges are brought against it? (1) Not restoring the Union—delaying for party reasons. (2) Oppressive taxes. (3) It is refreshing to hear Mayor Hoffman express his conscience on extravagance in public moneys.

Fourth—By whom are they accused? Who is it that proposes to take their places and finish the work of liberty? (1) Their relation to every event and step gained by the war. (2) Their proposed remedy—overturn all that Congress has done; reverse legislation; throw down State enactments; send back Senators and Representatives; remand Southern States to turmoil and confusion.

Upon the platform Mr. Beecher with these few notes, under the inspiration of the moment, delivered a splendid address, talking two hours or more.

His Desire Was to Continue Preaching.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 7.—[Special.]—When Henry Ward Beecher stopped here on his Northwestern lecture tour three years ago he said in one interview in answer to the question as to when he intended retiring from the pulpit and the lecture field: "I intend to preach for fifteen years, for I believe that a retirement from active work would hasten death." He further stated that in his opinion if his father had not retired when he did he would have lived fifteen years longer. When here Mr. Beecher was accompanied by J. B. Pond, the business manager of the tour, and Pond told many interesting stories of the pranks and evidences of youthful humor of the great divine. Among other things he gave a representative of a Bismarck paper a note written by Mr. Beecher while in Jamestown. Mr. Beecher had been annoyed along his journey by invitations and demands for him to preach, and going into Pond's room at the hotel in Jamestown he wrote the following:

Dear Sir: You ask me to preach for you. I am a lecturer, not a preacher; you have barked up the wrong tree. I'll be d—d before I shall preach for you.
J. B. POND.

The note was written by Mr. Beecher and left on Mr. Pond's table.

Expressions of Sympathy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—At the regular monthly meeting of the evangelical ministers of this city held today resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for Mr. Beecher and honor to his ability.

PECULIAR ACTION.

Opposition in the Congregational Ministers' Meeting to a Telegram of Sympathy.

Very unexpectedly, and quite contrary to their usual way of doing business, the Congregational ministers at their regular Monday meeting yesterday found themselves involved in an animated and rather acrimonious discussion. It all grew out of the fatal illness of Mr. Beecher. The Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor of a Hyde Park Congregational church, offered a resolution that the officers of the meeting send a telegram to Mrs. Beecher expressing the sorrow of the association at her husband's condition. He presented it without any thought of its occasioning any feeling, and was somewhat surprised when, in a minute or two, one minister objected to it, then another, and still another, all on the ground that the recent teachings of Mr. Beecher had been such as to cut him off from the fellowship of the Congregational Church, and that, therefore, any resolution such as the one contemplated might be misinterpreted by many and give rise to the impression that his theological vagaries were sympathized with or not disapproved of by the Chicago ministers. One person—but he was not a minister nor the representative of the feeling among the Congregationalists here—went so far as to make reference to the old Tilton scandal. He, however, was promptly sat down upon by all sides, though those opposed to adopting the resolution on the ground given above held firmly to their position. Others, however, could see no harm in it, because it was plain to any thoughtful person that it was simply an expression addressed to Mrs. Beecher, whose orthodoxy was not in question, regarding a domestic affliction. So, after much talk pro and con, the resolution was carried by a small vote. No sooner, however, had this been done than its proposer withdrew it, not desiring that anything should be sent as the voice of a meeting which represented the sentiment of but a small majority. The moment the discussion was over all who were concerned in it were anxious to keep it from publicity, but, as is usual in matters where more than one is concerned, were not altogether successful in their attempt.

The Rev. E. F. Williams of the South Church, who introduced the resolution, was seen last evening. He gave the following version of the affair:

"I came in a little late and offered the resolution without consulting any one. If I had supposed that there would be any objection I should not have offered it. There was nothing in its wording that was objectionable. It was not reduced to writing, and I simply made a verbal motion that the meeting send a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Beecher in her hour of trouble. Several present objected and quite a discussion followed. It was not bitter, excited, or acrimonious, as I understand has been said, but was conducted with good feeling by all concerned. Upon the putting of the question the resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 15. Inasmuch as it was not by any means unanimous it was decided not to send it, and the matter was dropped for this week. It may come up next week, and in case Mr. Beecher dies I have no doubt that a message of that character will be sent. Individually the ministers would doubtless be glad to send messages of sympathy, and the meeting may yet do it if it can be so worded as to suit all concerned. The gist of the objection this morning was that the meeting should take no action that could be construed into an indorsement of Mr. Beecher's views on religion. There are a good many men who are not prepared to indorse the vagaries of Mr. Beecher and do not want to be thought to approve of them. There is a sort of feeling that he has not held himself bound to anything and that he has wandered off in a wild sort of way. For one thing he has applied the theory of evolution to religion, as shown in one of his late works, and in reading it one is quite unable to make out what he does or does not believe. In fact it looks as though Beecher himself didn't know. He has come around to the Universalist standpoint in regard to the doctrine of future punishment, and in fact appears to doubt whether there is any such thing. Then he is regarded as hardly orthodox in his doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures. I think the public regard him as an honest and earnest Christian; but there is the feeling that of late years he has drifted into loose expressions, perhaps, rather than doctrines, and that while he may preach pure doctrine when he writes or makes a speech he goes astray. Then, too, he took a strange position in politics—indorsed Cleveland when he knew him to be at least accused of being immoral. This has been laid up against him in some quarters. Some people, I suppose, feel that he did not clear himself from the scandal that attached itself to his name. H. L. Hammond, a retired minister, who is a member of the First Church, may hold such views. Any report

[*Continued on the Second Page.*]

JOHN SHERMAN'S SWING.

IT WILL BE 'ROUND A CIRCLE IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

The Ohio Senator's Prospective Canvass in the Southern States—The District in Which Changes Have Occurred—Mixed Conditions in North Carolina; the Cleveland and Anti-Cleveland Factions—Attitude of Gov. Taylor in Tennessee Dissatisfies the Democracy—In Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—The Sherman party is off for Cuba. The Presidential program will not be entered upon until the Ohio Senator touches at Florida or Louisiana on the return trip. Then he will swing up through the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Virginia, and will test the real feeling of the South. It is remarked among politicians here that the present movement is the outgrowth of the winter's careful study of the situation, and that Mr. Sherman seems to be basing his hopes of the Republican nomination on the same sections of the country that Mr. Cleveland turns to for the Democratic nomination—New York and the South. Not long after Gen. Logan's death the Mississippi Valley was also looked upon as fruitful ground, but this idea is no longer held. Some people who knew little about Illinois had promised a forced growth of Shermanism in the Prairie State. Frank Hatton was chirruping around, and "Hard-Money" Tom Nichol had come on from Waukesha. But cooler heads convinced Senator Sherman's managers that even though Gov. Oglesby was willing to be the candidate for Vice-Presidency there was little to hope for in Illinois. In the first place, Senator Cullom had an eye on the delegation, and if he sought the nomination at all he would go for it in earnest. Then it was learned that there was simply no genuine Sherman sentiment in the State to make a beginning with, so the whole plan was given up and all hands were scattered over the South. Most of the men intrusted with this work had been in the Treasury Department in 1880 and had gone over the same ground in 1884, when Arthur laid claim to the Southern delegates. They therefore knew how to get at the true situation. It is believed that Senator Sherman's agents have confirmed the evidences from other sources that the Democrats are wofully disorganized in half a dozen Southern States. As the news of this demoralization grows the South is certain to be carefully canvassed, and if Senator Sherman can get its indorsement now this will add to his strength as a Presidential candidate, when it is known that several States south of Mason and Dixon's line will be live fighting ground between the two parties. North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia are the first points of vantage. In the "Tarheel" State the Legislature is now controlled by an organization of Republicans and Independents, and the Independents will probably be strong enough in the next Legislature to dictate the successor to Senator Ransom. The Democracy has been split to pieces, mainly on Cleveland and anti-Cleveland lines. Senator Vance heads the opposition to the Administration, and leads the element which will have none of civil service. Ex-Congressman W. R. Cox is hardly weighty enough for leadership, but he stands for the Administration faction, which has got a glimmer of progress in it, and upholds civil-service reform. A curious feature of the family falling out is the view taken of the President's action in appointing a colored man to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The Vance people hold that this is abhorrent to all true Democracy. The other crowd admit that it is very bad, but say it is no worse than the Democratic party harboring in its bosom "the blanked New York Irish who went back on Cleveland." The contempt of the "tarheelers," the mass of whom have never been out of their own State, for the Irish portion of the Democratic party is supreme and they are willing to swap it for the despised colored vote. In this they do not seem to be far away from some of Mr. Cleveland's Northern supporters. Grotesque as the idea is, it has entered seriously into the factional disputes, and every day shows that the breach is widening. Senator Sherman has the advantage of several newspaper organs in North Carolina, the one at Wilmington being the property of Sergeant-at-Arms Canady.

The Democratic troubles in Tennessee grow chiefly out of the Blair Educational bill, though the tariff is also a wedge. The difficulties of the dominant party have been increased a hundred fold by the election of Brother Bob Taylor as Governor. He went through the canvass as an anti-Blair bill Democrat. Soon after taking his seat he appointed a Blair bill champion to the leading educational position in the State. This move he followed by a special message to the Legislature in the straight line of the Blair bill. Then he maneuvered as a background candidate for Senator, with Brother Alf holding Republican votes in the shadow. Gov. Taylor comes from a strong Republican family. The campaign showed that with him blood was thicker than politics. The Democrats who elected him are now in mortal dread of the ambitious Taylor family. They realize that the Governor's power for mischief is boundless, though his personal schemes may be thwarted. All reports received from the State show that the clouds are gathering, and the State leaders have yet found no shelter from the storm which is sure to break before the next Presidential campaign. Senator Sherman already has in Tennessee a compact organization.

The demoralized condition of the Virginia Democracy is so well known that it need not be retold. The break up is charged to the President's policy. Senator Sherman's trust in the Old Dominion is Mahone. The Republicans won their victories last November by keeping Mahone in the rear, and there is no certainty that the little General will carry the Virginia delegation to the next National Convention in his pocket.

GEN. MAHONE'S PLANS.

He Is Wholly Opposed to Repudiation in Virginia—His Political Future.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—Gen. Mahone's views on the State debt are thus given. Prior to his departure from Washington the General had a conversation upon this subject with a prominent Virginia Republican who has been in his confidence a long time, and said with emphasis that he would allow his right arm to wither in its socket before by word or deed of his, or through any influence he might possess, he would aid in repudiating one cent of the just indebtedness of the State. He was not, he said, at present prepared to present his views at length or divulge his plans for settlement, but at the proper time he would make them known. Of his future political course the General is uncertain, but it is the belief that he will go into the fight the coming fall and will assume the leadership, and in event of success crowning his efforts his will again go to the Senate.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Illinois Legislative Vacancy Caused by Representative Brown's Death.

ALBION, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—A Republican convention of the Forty-fourth Senatorial District has been called to meet at this place Thursday, March 10, to select a candidate to succeed Alfred Brown, the Republican Representative of this district, who died recently at Springfield. A Democratic convention has been called to meet tomorrow at Olney to nominate a candidate. The district is Republican by about 200 majority.

Worthington-Post Contest.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 7.—Worthington loses two votes by today's investigation. One voter had not completed his naturalization. The other had only lived in the State six months prior to the election.

Election in Waukegan.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—John F. Powell was elected Mayor today by the combined Republican and Prohibition votes over Hoban, supported by the Democrats and Labor men. Dowst as Treasurer and Conrad as Marshal had no opposition. Lyon and Burnett, Republicans, were chosen Supervisors. Three of the four Aldermen elected favor license. Abbott in the Third Ward was elected on the union of Prohibitionists, Democrats, and some Republicans.

Iowa Municipal Elections.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 7.—[Special.]—The hottest municipal contest Cedar Rapids has seen for years occurred today, resulting in a complete Republican victory. Bonds for $100,000 were voted for sewerage. The Labor party was completely snowed under.

MASON CITY, Ia., March 7.—[Special.]—C. H. Hughes, Republican, was elected Mayor over S. A. Sirrine by 82 majority.

Specials received from all the important towns in Iowa show generally the election of Republican municipal officers. In Dubuque a Democratic Mayor was chosen.

THE NEW COTTON-SEED OIL COMPANY.

Where the Mills Will Be Built—Objects of the Concern.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7.—[Special.]—The Oliver Brothers of this city have succeeded after much trouble in organizing a cotton-seed oil company, which will operate its mills according to their ideas. Mr. Armour of Chicago was requested to come into this company, and he would have put several million in it, it is said, but wished to make it a monopoly, while the projectors desired to be organized for the benefit of the people as well as themselves. Consequently Mr. Armour was not taken in, but his place was quickly filled by a few strong financial friends of the new company. The capital stock will amount to $5,000,000, $1,000,000 to be kept in the treasury. The company is incorporated as "The Southern Cotton-Oil Company," and will operate under a charter granted by the State of New Jersey. Two and a half millions will be expended in mill property, the mills to be of the newest design and the machinery of the newest and most improved kind. As soon as the machinery can be made and the work done mills will be constructed at the following points: Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Mobile, Montgomery, Demopolis, Sheffield, Jackson, Meridian, New Orleans, Shreveport, Memphis, Houston, Galveston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Little Rock; refinery mills be established in Kansas City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Camden, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The officers are: Henry C. Butcher, Philadelphia, President; Frederick Oliver, Columbia, S. C., manager; John Oliver, Columbia, S. C., Secretary and Treasurer; David A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C., Engineer; Benjamin B. Wilson, Philadelphia, and Judge Henry B. Thompson, Atlanta, counsel. The mills will be situated at the most advantageous points as regards freight and seed.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Frederick Oliver of Columbia, S. C., the general manager of the new Southern Cotton-Seed Oil Company, was in the city today, accompanied by Judge H. B. Thompson, of Atlanta, the attorney for the corporation. Mr. Oliver revealed several interesting facts concerning the new company and the causes of its formation. "The creation of our company," he said, "is due to the general dissatisfaction which has long prevailed at the manner in which the American Cotton-Seed Oil Trust has administered affairs. The business is entirely in the hands of the trustees, who manage the affairs to suit themselves. They are at liberty to vote themselves any salaries they choose, sell themselves seed if they wish, and absorb all the profits of the enterprise if they so incline. In addition we discovered that there was an immense issue of trust certificates, representing now, I believe, about $50,000,000. When you consider that we are going to equal the producing power of all the Trust mills by an outlay of only $2,500,000 you will understand why we disposed of our certificates and why a good many other mill-owners in the same position have done the same thing. The new company which we organized in Philadelphia last Saturday simply proposes to take advantage of a good business opportunity. All of the 115 mills which are now included in the Trust are, with a few exceptions, old mills."

"How about Mr. Armour?"

"Mr. Armour is not identified with the Trust, any reports to the contrary notwithstanding. This telegram," and Mr. Oliver exhibited a Chicago dispatch verifying his words, "is the evidence of that. You see Armour had to have 25,000 or 30,000 barrels of oil for this summer. If he had manifested any intention to form part of an opposition company the Trust would have had the power and would have developed the inclination to squeeze him. Now he has his contracts all made and is independent. Hereafter he will buy his oil where he can get it cheapest, it not being likely that competition will raise the price any."

The capital stock is $5,000,000, of which $4,000,000 is paid in by the incorporators as follows: Henry C. Butcher, Philadelphia, $1,000,000; William S. Harvey, Philadelphia, $500,000; J. Oliver, Columbia, S. C., $1,000,000; Frederick Oliver, Columbia, S. C., $600,000; David A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C., $400,000; Alvin C. Newland, Camden, N. J., $500,000.

DISSATISFACTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Possibility of a Rebellion Against the Authority of the Imperial Government.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, March 7.—[Special.]—No subject has ever so thoroughly agitated the people of this island as the existing trouble with the French fishermen. The passage of the Bait bill by the Legislature regardless of the rebuff that the first bill received from the Imperial Government has caused such a popular clamor against the home authorities that ever-ready agitators have seized upon the opportunity to use the old cry of secession, that is being caught up by the fishing element. Public meetings have been held within the last two days in all the towns and the policy of conciliation pursued by England towards France has been loudly condemned. The imperial foreign office is charged with cowardice and want of patriotism. The latter part of the address to the Queen is what the agitators take their cue from. It says: "We acknowledge no authority but that of the Imperial Government, and their rights of dominion are wisely limited by our constitutional powers, which secure for us the free exercise of our instructed intelligence in the management of our local offices." The agitators point out to their supporters the retaliation measures passed by the Dominion. They say that Newfoundland alone is to battle with the French and Yankees.

Pamphlets have been circulated in the sections advocating annexation with the United States, which idea is rapidly gaining popularity regardless of the fact that the United States has no means of succoring the island in case of hostilities arising from such treasonable proceedings. The Ministers all express the hope that the Bait bill will receive the imperial assent, as the disaffection is so spreading that the most disloyal sentiments everywhere prevail, and it only needs a straw to precipitate an outbreak that, while not materially benefiting the people, will prove a sad jar to the celebration of the Queen's jubilee, when peace and quietness in the colonies are desired.

The way the authorities ignore the public attacks made upon the Queen and the Imperial Government is generally commented on, and the belief is that the present generation will see another small piece of the Empire sliced off.

Boom in California Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—Saturday's advance in wheat has been maintained. The rise of five cents per cental is believed to be permanent, and is due chiefly to the small quantity of wheat in hand and in the State, which at the present time does not exceed for export 3,000,000 bushels. There is disengaged tonnage in port for nearly twice that quantity.

The Strike Declared Off.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—It was decided tonight by the job printers who walked out a week ago to declare the strike off and return to work. The proprietors decided to receive their employés again, but not as union men. They pledged themselves never to recognize the union again. The newspaper printers took no action. The proprietors will refuse to receive them back, as they are rapidly filling the places of the strikers and they have pledged themselves to stand by the new men.

A BIG ADVANCE IN GAS.

FULLY TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT MORE TO BE PILED ON.

Under the Control of a Combination Prices Will Be Shoved Up—The Manufacture in This City Now in the Hands of a Set of Persons Who Have the Reputation of Being Money-Squeezers—All About Their Little Scheme.

The price of gas is sure to advance inside of a month. There can be no possible doubt about it. The manufacture of gas in this city is now practically in the hands of one set of persons, and that set is composed of men who have the reputation of being money-squeezers. Columbus R. Cummings, the man who carried through to brilliant success the Nickel-Plate scheme and numerous other deals of a similar character, is at the head of the new gas monopoly. That of itself is sufficient to insure an advance in the price of gas. Yesterday Mr. Cummings told a reporter that higher prices would have to be charged in order to make the business profitable. Gas was being sold too cheap and the companies were losing money. The old company had paid out $750,000 of its surplus within two years. There was but one way to save the valuable properties from absolute ruin, and that was to get more for the product. When asked how much of an advance would be made he said $1.25 a thousand was about a fair figure. He would object to the price being higher than that for the reason that consumers who use gas for fuel and power purposes might cut off their meters and go back to coal. About 40 per cent of all the gas manufactured in Chicago is sold for heating and power purposes, and Mr. Cummings says he believes in encouraging that class of consumption.

As already stated, Mr. Cummings is prominently identified with the new gas deal. During the last two weeks he has been in the East fixing up the details of the scheme, and consequently when he got home yesterday he was chuck full of information about gas. The following are facts: When Cummings, Kent, and Reybourne bought up the Consumers' Gas Company, despite the minority stockholders, they found the concern was not nearly so valuable as they had been led to suppose. They had more modern appliances for making gas than the old company had, but while both companies sold their gas for the same price the old company had the advantage, as its coke and other residuum sold for almost enough to pay the cost of manufacturing the product. So Cummings, Kent, and Reybourn put their heads together to see what could be done. The old company had been fighting them tooth and nail for infringing upon its territory, and all efforts to get the old company to consent to advance the price of gas failed. Finally the Cummings crowd submitted two propositions to the old company: One was to pool the interests of the two companies and the other was to buy a majority of the stock of the old company at 132. Both were rejected. President Watkins of the old company offered to sell his stock for 150, and Cummings and Kent, who had managed by this time to get rid of Reybourn, agreed to take it and as much more as they could get. It was then that President Watkins issued a circular to the stockholders advising them to sell.

About this time Cummings and Kent were apprised of the fact that C. T. Yerkes was trying to get hold of the stock. They made inquiries and found that Mr. Yerkes was working in the interest of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Philadelphia bankers, who hold a majority of the stock of the North Division Railway Company. An effort was made to drive Yerkes out of the field, but Yerkes refused to be driven. Fearing that pronounced hostilities might result to their mutual disadvantage by bulling the stock, the two opposing syndicates finally resolved to unite. The consolidation had scarcely been effected when still another syndicate entered the field. This was the United Gas Improvement Company, which is reputed to be an offshoot of the Standard Oil Company. It is a syndicate that has sprung into considerable prominence within a year through buying up the entire gas business in a score or more of large cities. The improvement company bid 170 for the stock. Realizing that his plans were about to be upset Mr. Cummings hurried to Philadelphia and finally succeeded in drawing all three syndicates into one. This syndicate owns the entire stock of the Consumers' and 66 per cent of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company. Cummings and Kent hold one-third of all of the stock. The purchase of the old companies' stock is based on $8,500,000 for the whole.

This week the new company will be organized, and it will at once assume control of both concerns, which will be managed by one set of officers. It is the intention to mix the products of both plants. Mr. Cummings says this will greatly improve the quality of gas furnished to consumers. When asked what arrangements, if any, had been made with the Equitable Mr. Cummings acted as if he wanted to dodge the question. Then he said no arrangements had been made as yet, but he had no doubt that there would be. The managers of the Equitable were brainy men and would see that it was greatly to their advantage to enter into an agreement with the new company. If such an agreement was made the plant of the Equitable would probably be devoted to the manufacture of a lower grade of gas for heating purposes. Mr. Cummings positively stated that the Equitable people had not sold out.

Ice Gorge in the St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.—The ice jam in the St. Lawrence River continues, extending from an island below Morrisburg to a point ten miles up the river. The destruction and loss created by floods on both the American and Canadian sides will be enormous. Maj. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Marine Department, has gone to the scene with the object of adopting means to break the destructive jam. The ice forms a barrier near the island, almost completely blocking up the river. The water in the flooded district is nine feet above high-water mark.

A Miser's Miserable End.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 7.—[Special.]—Lewis Pike, a miser and recluse, died in this city Saturday night, surrounded by squalor and filth. He absolutely refused to have a physician attend him or a prayer offered at his bedside, and declared that, in the event of his death, no ceremony or service of any kind should be held over his body. Within reach of the dead man's bedside was found a box containing silver coin to the amount of $1,500. A number of bank books were also discovered, showing that under various names the deceased had deposits aggregating upwards of $20,000.

Died of Disappointed Love.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., March 7.—[Special.]—News from Russellville, Ky., today tells of the death of Miss Lydia McCarthy of that city. She was engaged to be married to a young man named Samuel Dickens, a resident of Fairview, a small village a few miles from Russellville. Her bridal trousseau was prepared, and only a few days were to elapse before they were to be married, when she received a letter from Dickens stating he desired the return of his letters, as he would never marry her. She fainted and remained unconscious until her death. Miss McCarthy was only 16 years of age.

Edward Bretung's Funeral.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 7.—The remains of the late Edward Bretung arrived in Negaunee today. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow and will be the largest ever held on the Peninsula. The ceremonies will be under Masonic auspices. Knights Templar will act as escorts and commanderies from all parts of the State will be present.

A Deserted Wife's Suicide.

PARIS, Ky., March 7.—Mrs. D. T. Wilson, wife of a merchant who failed at North Middletown and absconded to Kansas City last fall, accompanied by Mrs. David Kline, shot herself fatally this morning with suicidal intent.

A GOOD DEAL OF A SHRINKAGE.

Seven Hundred Thousand Less Hogs Packed in 1886-'87 than in 1885-'86.

The winter hog-packing season, which lasts about 100 working days in Chicago, closed the last day of February. While Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other packing centres of the West turned out an increased product, Chicago ran way behind, the shortage as against last season being in round numbers 700,000 hogs. The cause of the shortage was the great strike at the Stock-Yards and its direct and indirect effect upon the business of the packers and the Chicago market. While it is not to be supposed that the packers themselves feel any particular gratification over this state of affairs, it is safe to say that they are better able to extract comfort from the situation than are their men. A very simple computation will show what a shortage of 700,000 hogs means to the working population of Packingtown. One man in the packing-houses can handle five hogs a day. A shortage of 700,000 hogs in a season of 100 days, therefore, means that 1,400 less skilled workmen worked in the houses this season than last season. These men are the skilled workmen who do the actual slaughtering. Another simple computation will give a fair estimate of the total number of men, skilled and unskilled, who failed to find employment. In receiving, handling, slaughtering, and preparing a hog for market, about $1 in wages is expended by the packer. A shortage of 700,000 hogs therefore means that $700,000 in wages, paid out last year, was not paid this year, and that the working population is just that amount out of pocket. The average daily wages per capita paid at the Yards is $2. This means that in the season of 100 days 8,500 men did not find employment. This estimate is much too low, for the reason that the work was not steady and full time the exception: 5,000 unemployed men is probably still too low an estimate. It must further be remembered that these figures relate to pork-packing only, and that the shortage in beef-packing will swell the total largely. As if this was not hard enough upon the inhabitants of Packingtown it should be also remembered that thousands of workmen, skilled and unskilled, flocked here from all parts of the country during the strike, and that a large portion of them found work. While it is a fact that the newcomers were gradually dropped from the rolls as the season went on, a large number kept their places, of course at the expense, so to speak, of the men whose places they occupied. Looking at the whole subject, it is therefore evident that a shortage of 700,000 hogs this season means a loss of $700,000 in wages and that at least 5,000 men who were employed last season failed to find work. Five thousand unemployed workmen means a good many comfortless homes and a good many women and children whose lot is not to be envied to say the least.

A MAN SOLD AT AUCTION.

The Vagrancy Law in Kentucky Put Into Effect—$1 the Price Paid.

AUGUSTA, Ky., March 7.—[Special.]—Nothing has occurred in Bracken County in years that has attracted more general attention or excited more curiosity than the sale of the white man Henry Dodson, which came off at noon today at the court-house door at Brookville. A large crowd was present, and curious questions concerning the sale were on every lip. The individual sold today is the second white man sold in this county under the "Vagrancy act" within the recollection of the oldest residents, the other having been a man named Garrett Davis, who was sold some thirty-five years ago to Reuben Smarr, ex-Sheriff Patrick Clayton, now living in Brookville, being the auctioneer. Henry Dodson has for years been leading an idle, vagabond life, though it is in him to do better. He has a wife and three children, who are inmates of the county infirmary, near this city, where his youngest child recently died. He has one son who is half-witted, and it is said he often treated him most cruelly. At the time of his arrest as a vagrant Dodson was living with his family in a hovel near Foster, in this county. He was first arrested three weeks ago and sent to jail. After hearing all the evidence a verdict was returned ordering his sale. The original act authorizing the sale of vagrants is very old, but it was approved March 18, 1876.

As the hour of the sale drew near a great crowd gathered along the path leading from the jail to the court-house door, but Sheriff Irvin had no difficulty in getting his man through to the place designated for the sale. All then became quiet, and the sale began, but, contrary to expectation, there was no rival bidding, so that Dodson was knocked off to Jailer Metcalfe for the sum of $1. Dodson made a short speech, in which he said that certain of the jury that convicted him were really vagrants themselves. His assertion that he wanted to work was greeted with amusement. He was then delivered to his purchaser, who at once set him at liberty. There is great curiosity felt as to what he will do. He left town in the direction of the infirmary, of which his family are inmates, as soon as he could escape the crowd. Considerable indignation was manifested over his release, since Metcalfe gave no bond for his good behavior. But the feeling is that he will be roughly handled if he does not behave and go to work. He was sold for seventy-five days.

A Chicago Man Robbed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 7.—Michael T. O'Cleary, a Chicago merchant, this morning caused the arrest of Ethelbert Woodward, a Jersey City contractor, for grand larceny. O'Cleary met Woodward in New York and they became fast friends. Upon the invitation of Woodward O'Cleary came to Jersey City last Monday, and the two men boarded at Taylor's Hotel. They slept together, and when O'Cleary awoke in the morning his new friend Woodward was not there, neither was $500 in cash and his jewelry. The case was reported to the police, and detectives found Woodward, who admitted taking the jewelry but denied that he stole the money. Woodward was arrested and committed to await the action of the grand jury. O'Cleary was also committed as a witness.

An Audience of One.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—[Special.]—A. C. Austin, of New York, hired Heuck's Opera-House for $150 this afternoon and lectured to no one but the janitor. A young lady vocalist, Miss Weller, was paid $25 for singing at the theatre during Austin's peculiar harangue. The man is spending money freely here. His wife has once put him in the asylum at Northampton, Mass. He now says he intends to get a divorce and has employed a New York lawyer for that purpose. While he claims to have come here directly from Birmingham, Ala., he has been following Kiralfy's country around the country. Austin's latest scheme is to build a new opera-house in this city for Manager G. Fennessy.

A Negro Lynched.

WINONA, Miss., March 7.—Alexander Crawford, the negro murderer, was taken from the jail by an immense crowd of enraged citizens today and was hanged from a trestle on the railroad near town. He made a desperate fight in his cell against the crowd, being armed with a broomstick, which he wielded with effect, but was finally overpowered. He died game, refusing to make any declaration. His victim was Vic Loggins, a prominent merchant of Winona, whom he killed the evening of Feb. 28.

Injured by a Falling Scaffold.

READING, Pa., March 7.—A scaffold at the New Keystone market-house, in course of erection here, fell this morning and fourteen workmen were precipitated to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. Albert Dorbet was internally injured and will die, and Sylvester Nichols, Franklin Kissinger, Magnus Eck, Jacob Gebret, William Setley, and G. Wise Morton were seriously injured, some of them having limbs broken and others sustaining severe internal injuries.

2,000 Cases of Measles.

READING, Pa., March 7.—There are 2,000 cases of measles in this town. Twenty-two out of 100 practicing physicians report 370 cases under treatment and 736 discharged. In many instances the disease has the form of black measles.

THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY

MR. GRINNELL MAKES THE FORMAL MOTION FOR ONE.

Judge Anthony Directs that a Special Venire Be Drawn, Made Returnable Wednesday Morning—How Matson Will Select His Men—The Resignations of the Wardens Wanted—How the Boodlers Passed the Day.

A special venire for a grand jury was issued by Judge Anthony to Sheriff Matson yesterday morning, and made returnable Wednesday at 10 a. m. This special grand jury, as is well known, is called for the express purpose of investigating the acts of the county boodlers and hearing as much of the mass of evidence accumulated by Mr. Grinnell as may be sufficient to indict at least the ringleaders of the gang that has boldly plundered the taxpayers for so many years. The fact that a special grand jury would be drawn for this purpose was announced in THE TRIBUNE over six weeks ago, but was then laughed at by the boodlers as a newspaper canard; the laugh is now on the taxpayers' side. The following is the formal order entered by Judge Anthony yesterday:

It appearing to the court that public justice requires that a grand jury be summoned for the present term of this court, it is, on motion of Julius S. Grinnell, State's Attorney,

Ordered, That a special venire issue out of this court directing the Sheriff of Cook County to summon twenty-three good and lawful men from the body of Cook County to serve as grand jurors at the present term of this court, returnable at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 9, A. D. 1887.

Twenty or thirty persons who had been summoned to serve as petit jurors, half a dozen reporters, and three or four lawyers formed Mr. Grinnell's audience yesterday when he made formal application to Judge Anthony. The Judge took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock sharp, and ordered the Clerk to call the roll of petit jurors. Mr. Grinnell, who had entered at the same moment, followed by Sheriff Matson, stepped forward as the Clerk called the first name, and said:

"If the court please, prior to entering upon the regular duties of the court, as I have to go away, I desire to enter a motion."

Judge Anthony—Very well.

State's-Attorney Grinnell—It has come to the attention of the State that an order for a regular grand jury was not entered last term for the month of March. Public justice requires that a grand jury be impaneled at this term. I therefore move that the court, under the section of the statute, enter an order to the Sheriff for the purpose of obtaining a grand jury for this term, and suggest that it be made returnable Wednesday or Thursday morning for the purpose of obtaining service. Which do you think would be the better day, Mr. Matson?

Sheriff Matson—Wednesday.

State's-Attorney Grinnell—Mr. Matson suggests it be made returnable Wednesday. The regular form I have handed to the clerk, and if it meets with the approval of the court I would like to have the order entered.

Judge Anthony—Very well. The court then, upon motion of the State's-Attorney, who states that public justice requires that an investigation should be made into criminal matters, will order that a special venire issue for summoning a grand jury for the county, and that it be made returnable Wednesday or Thursday—which?

State's-Attorney Grinnell—Wednesday morning, Mr. Matson suggests.

Judge Anthony—Returnable Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The order was at once formally entered, and the venire handed to Sheriff Matson, after which the regular business of the court was resumed.

The failure of the court to order the Commissioners to draw a grand jury for March, as THE TRIBUNE readers were informed some time ago, was not through any inadvertence, but was for the purpose of allowing the State's Attorney to make the application he did yesterday, so that a jury of respectable citizens who were independent of the boodlers might be secured for the investigation. The Commissioners, however, regardless of the illegality of their act, drew a grand jury for March without any request from the court, thereby possibly hoping to frustrate the intentions of the State's Attorney. None of the illegally-drawn grand jury put in an appearance yesterday morning.

This grand jury will be in session till April 2, or about three weeks. Most of its time will be given up to county frauds, but it will have to begin by disposing of a few urgent jail cases which would otherwise go over till April—cases where speedy action seems to be demanded.

Nothing was done yesterday toward getting the jury except making up a list of the men who are to be summoned. No one was notified to appear in court. That will be done today. Sheriff Matson said he would instruct the bailiffs to summon first-class businessmen—representative citizens who have had no connection in any way with the county. Care would be taken not to get men who had contracts to furnish goods or who had tried to get them—men who would not be interested in letting guilty men escape or in indicting innocent men owing to prejudice against them. The selections of jurors would be made with the view of having a fair and impartial investigation.

While the twenty-three to be summoned will report to Judge Anthony Wednesday morning, it is not expected that the jury will be impaneled then. It always happens that two or three out of a panel have valid excuses for not serving, and in this instance one or two are likely to get off. This will necessitate the issuance of a venire to complete the legal number, and the "extras" may not come in until the afternoon or the next morning. So it is pretty safe to say that the grand jury will not be ready for business before Thursday morning. It was given out yesterday that the county ring case will be taken up the first thing, and that only a few jail cases will be heard if they can be dovetailed in. It will take three weeks at least to hear all the testimony State's-Attorney Grinnell proposes to offer, and, as the jury must be discharged by the first Monday in April, it will be seen that there will not be any time, there being only twenty-one working days between Thursday and April 2, to devote to other matters.

A lawyer who has been retained by some of the members of the ring has been visiting persons who have talked with State's-Attorney Grinnell and asking if they were going to say anything against his clients. The invariable answer was that they were going to tell the truth. The witnesses for the prosecution have been posted as to such visits, and, judging from the experience of this particular lawyer, the gang will not be able to influence or frighten them into silence.

It will be a great disappointment to the ring when they learn that Nic Schneider is not to tell the grand jury what he knows. Not that he is unwilling to do so, but State's-Attorney Grinnell has decided, it is understood, not to let him tell his story until the trial comes off. Perhaps Mr. Grinnell fears if Nic were taken to the grand-jury room the gang might try to secure control of him for the purpose of inducing him to keep his mouth shut. So the State's Attorney will take no chances in that direction, as Schneider is a very important witness for the State. It is known definitly that Nic has unbosomed himself and furnished much information of value.

No service was made last night on the members of the special grand jury for obvious reasons, best known to the State's Attorney. The most potent reason came from the fact that should they have been served last night they would have had an opportunity today of excusing themselves to the Sheriff and the venire would have had to be filled from an extra list of jurymen. It is now the order from the Sheriff to his deputies to summon the entire venire late this afternoon, when they will have to appear before the court tomorrow morning, and no excuses will be accepted. An effort will be made in drawing the jurymen to get representatives of different trades and professions, as well as those who come from distinctive classes of society, so that a fair and impartial hearing of the charges may be had, regardless of political views or financial standing.

PROFANE MR. VARNELL.

He Is So Sore that the Sight of a Reporter Makes Him Angry.

Commissioners Wren and McCarthy are somewhat noted for their picturesque vocabulary when anything annoys them, but there is one frequenter of the County Board rooms who can use more and worse profanity in five minutes than both could in half an hour. That genius is Harry Varnell. Varnell saw a reporter in the committee-rooms yesterday whom he believed to be the one who wrote up the Belcher story, and he thereupon took occasion to announce with some emphasis that "just as soon as this fuss was over he was going 'to do up' some of the —— —— —— —— of reporters who had dared to mention his name in the papers. He thought they were all a —— —— —— who would —— —— —— if they got a chance, and the especial one he had in his mind's eye would —— —— ——. He could lick that reporter, he said, with his two hands tied behind his back. Some of the reporters have been rather intimidated by the bluster of Varnell, and have made, as one of them expressed it, regular walking arsenals of themselves. But there is no need of revolvers or dirk-knives, for nobody will be hurt by anything worse than the tirades of profanity and obscenity that every one who has business in the County Board rooms has to put up with. And these are bad enough in all conscience.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Why Mrs. O'Brien Didn't Get the Carpet Contract.

At the regular meeting of the County Board held Sept. 29, 1884, the Joint Committee on Buildings and Hospital reported, recommending among other things that the contract for "furnishing, making, and laying of carpets at the Administration Building of the County Hospital" be awarded to the J. O'Brien Carpet Company at the price named in their bid—$1.23 a yard—and the contract was so awarded. Notwithstanding this fact the O'Brien people never furnished any carpets, and the how and why of this was never explained until yesterday, when Mrs. O'Brien, the head of the firm, enlightened THE TRIBUNE on the subject. Mrs. O'Brien says that the committee called at her place and made a bargain for the carpets, cutting her down to the lowest price. As the order was a very large one she agreed to furnish the goods at a price that left her only five cents a yard profit. Some days later Commissioner Mike Wasserman called and informed her or suggested to her that a commission or bonus should be paid the Commissioners who got her the contract. Mrs. O'Brien asked how much was wanted and Mr. Wasserman replied that 25 cents a yard on all the carpets bought would about fill the bill. Mrs. O'Brien did not very well see how she could pay 25 cents out of a profit of five cents, and summarily closed the negotiations. The result was that the carpets were bought elsewhere, the fact that Mrs. O'Brien's bid was the lowest and that it had been accepted by the board notwithstanding.

There must have been some mistake in the original negotiations with Mrs. O'Brien, or else some honest Commissioner had accidentally joined the purchasing gang, for this is the only case on record where the gang attempted to beat down the price of any contractor for the benefit of the county. The instructions usually were to charge a good stiff price that would afford a large boodle margin. Perhaps the Commissioners wanted to find out just how cheap the carpets could be bought in order to know exactly how much boodle they were entitled to from the person who eventually filled the contract.

MR. NEUBERGER'S FURNITURE BUSINESS.

Henry Neuberger, the senior partner in the defunct firm of H. & M. Neuberger, ex-county furniture contractors, thinks he has been somewhat harshly treated by THE TRIBUNE. Meeting a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday he asked:

"Why are you people jumping on me and letting the big thieves alone?"

"Who are the big thieves?" was asked.

"O, you know well enough," said Mr. Neuberger. "I'm an old citizen here and have tried to deal honestly with everybody, and it's not fair that I should be written up because I sold furniture to the county."

"Why was it you gave a check for $170 to Mike Wasserman? Was it for commissions?"

"I don't remember that check. But is there anything wrong in paying a commission to the man who brings you custom? Mr. Wasserman has brought me customers often—not the county alone—I don't refer to the county—but outside people, private people."

"Is it true you paid—or promised to pay—$1,500 commission to the county gang for the contract for furniture for the hospital—the $10,000 worth or so you supplied in September, 1884?"

"No, it isn't. Who told you that? I did a square business with the county; every article charged for in the bills was delivered, and don't forget it."

Mr. Neuberger went on to tell the reporter the story of his business career, to the effect that he had lost a lot of money by the big fire and had been handicapped and crippled ever since. His compromises with his creditors since that period had all been a result of that original misfortune.

"Mr. Grinnell has been to see you, hasn't he?" was asked.

"He has."

"You told him all you knew."

"I did."

"Do you expect to be one of his witnesses before the grand jury?"

"I—I guess so. Yes," added Mr. Neuberger, after a moment's thought, "I'm pretty sure I will be one of his witnesses."

"Then it is fair to conclude that you know something implicating somebody?"

To this Mr. Neuberger had nothing to say. He did say, however, that though his bills were pretty big it was not he who supplied the stylish upholstered parlor furniture with which Warden McGarigle's and Engineer McDonald's rooms are furnished.

A HINT TO THE WARDENS.

Aldrich Intimates that Their Resignations Would Be Acceptable.

Commissioner Aldrich yesterday notified Wardens McGarigle, Varnell, and Frey that their resignations would be very acceptable just at present, and it is generally believed that the little hint will be acted on. In speaking of the matter Mr. Aldrich said: "This was not done because of any ill-feeling in the matter, but in the interest of justice alone. For Mr. McGarigle I have the greatest respect and believe him a gentleman in every sense of the word, but just now their presence in the institutions is a threat to a proper investigation, and I consider that all of them should tender their resignations at the earliest possible moment and give the investigators free scope."

"Do you think they will act on the suggestion?"

"That I am not prepared to say. Mr. Frey says he is willing to do anything that is right and proper, and Mr. McGarigle remarked that he hoped to be relieved very soon, but he says his resignation would cause the public to accept it as an admission of guilt. For that reason he hesitates. Mr. Varnell positively declines to resign and says it would be the last thing he would think of."

It was at first intended to bring the matter up before the board yesterday, but for prudential reasons no reference was made to the subject.

"No one has asked me to resign my position," said W. J. McGarigle last night.

"What will you do when the request comes?" was asked of the Warden.

"Well, it will be time enough for me to think of that when it does come. As far as this hospital is concerned it has been a curse to me from the start."

"Did you know that Commissioner Aldrich was going to ask you, as well as Wardens Varnell and Frey, to hand in your resignation to the board?"

"I know nothing about Varnell or Frey, but I have no idea that Aldrich will ever ask me to resign. Even if he should I shall still insist that this is the neatest and best-managed hospital in the country."

BOODLE NOTES.

The Finance Committee should have reported on the payment of certain bills yesterday, but there was a hitch, and in order to avoid a squabble no report was made, although majority and minority reports were prepared. The trouble arose over the bills of firms which are on Mr. Grinnell's black-list as published last week. It was agreed by Mr. Grinnell that the bills of some of these firms from September to January should be paid, but that those between January and March 1 should be kept back to protect the county. Mr. Klehm was opposed to keeping back these bills. He said he was willing to aid Mr. Grinnell, but if it was necessary to stop payment that could be done by the Treasurer. The majority was opposed to this and hence no report was made.

There is at present a strong possibility that the contract between the county and G. M. Gunderson for janitor work in the County and Criminal Court buildings for $42,000 per year will be abrogated by consent. Mr. Gunderson's attorney, William Law Jr., had a conference with County-Attorney Bliss yesterday and said that his client would be willing to annul the contract if the county would pay him for work already done. Mr. Bliss talked with some of the Commissioners, among them being Messrs. Aldrich and Nelson, who said they would be satisfied to pay for the work already performed rather than enter the courts. Mr. Law says he has no doubt of Mr. Gunderson's ability to collect all that is due him, but is also of the opinion that the board did not legally perform its work in making the contract, and that the board could now declare the contract annulled.

THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT.

Action of a Land Syndicate in Regard to the Matter.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 7.—It was heralded forth from Kansas City a few days ago that the Inter-State Land Company, an organization with headquarters in that city, and of which Rufus Hatch of New York is a member, had completed the purchase of the Arkansas land grant, comprising 79,000,000 of acres, situated in the western confines of the Pan-Handle of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and embracing a portion of No Man's Land and all the famous Maxwell grant. The dénouement of this Beale claim has been expected for years. The Land-Office attaches no importance whatever to Beale's alleged title. Several years ago the parties then holding the alleged Beale grant proposed to the United States to swap the claim for the Government's interest in what is known as No Man's Land, a strip of territory lying between Kansas and Texas. The matter was referred to a Congressional committee which wrote to Texas for papers or their copies, and Commissioner Walsh forwarded them and soon after the committee reported unfavorably on the proposed trade. Afterward Mr. Farwell, of the Chicago syndicate, went to Europe to secure the coöperation of English capitalists in building the Capitol at Austin. He was met in England by the claimants of the land, and for a while he was in a box. He telegraphed to Texas for the records and the whole was cabled to him across the ocean. He then succeeded in making his trade.

It is said here that instead of there being a grant by the Mexican Government there never was anything as a foundation for the claim except a contract between the Mexican Government and Beale and his partner by which the two latter were to receive four and a half leagues of land for every 100 families introduced into the country. The contract lapsed years and years before Beale and his partner died because of their failure to comply with its provisions.

Up in the Pan-Handle the claim has been heard of and laughed at for years. The Maxwell grant is owned by Hollanders, and this company informed them that it never intended to disturb them. Mr. Farwell, after he got his English trades made, informed the claimants that if they squatted on what is called the Capitol lands he would have them arrested and jailed. He denounces the whole thing as a scheme to milk his syndicate and says he won't stand it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—Inquiry at the Interior Department about the Arkansas 60,000,000 acre land grant shows that the claim has not created any sensation there. Three years ago a bill was introduced in Congress to validate the title of the claimants to the land. Nothing was ever done with it, as inquiry disclosed what was alleged to be the fraudulent character of the claim. In addition to the letter of Commissioner Sparks to a New York man, stating that the records of the Land-Office disclose no foundation for a legitimate claim of this character, the following letter is given out which was written when the bill was pending in Congress:

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 24, 1882.—*N. C. McFarland, Commissioner General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: In reply to your favor of the 16th inst. relative to the claim of Roquela and Beale, which is before Congress, I have the honor to inclose a certified translated copy of the contract upon which I suppose they base their claim. There is no evidence in the archives of the office of any attempt made to introduce families within the territory described in the contract, nor have any claims ever been presented or urged against the State or Republic of Texas. This is one of twenty-nine colonization contracts entered into by the State of Coahuila and Texas between 1825 and 1832, covering almost the entire territory of Texas. Only fourteen of these were carried into effect, all of them in the eastern portion of the State along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the frontier of Louisiana. Under the colonization laws of Coahuila and Texas of March 24, 1825, and April 28, 1832 (see Paschal Digest of Laws of Texas, pages 212-224), a contract such as this vested no lands in the "impresarios" (contractors). Each family, admitted to the colony by the special Commissioners appointed by the Government, was entitled to one square league (4,428 acres) and each single man to one-fourth league. For every family settled within the territory of the colony, according to law and the terms of the contract, the impresario was entitled to receive possession of five-fifteenths league of land. When the lawful claims of both colonists and impresario had been satisfied the surplus remaining within the colony reverted to the public domain. The impresarios were bound by the law to complete their contracts within six years from their execution. In view of the fact that the impresarios in this case have never presented any claim for their premium lands, and no colonists have ever asked for the lands to which they would have been entitled had they been introduced, and the further fact, at least so far as Texas territory is embraced, that no civilized being ever settled within the colony limits until the last few years, the contract is regarded a nullity, not reaching the dignity of a stale demand. W. C. WALSH, Commissioner.

Chicago Men at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—[Special.]—Of the different organizations and societies which have recently come into existence at Yale the State and city clubs may be said to be most prolific for producing good fellowship and for advancing the interests of the university in the localities which they represent. The Minnesota Club was the first of these and is now in a most vigorous and flourishing condition, having a membership of nineteen, of whom nine are from Minneapolis. The Ohio Club was organized immediately after the Minnesota Club and has a membership of fifty. The California Club was the next to come into existence and has now twelve members. The New York City Club was organized this year and has sixty-one members. Besides these there are clubs of alumni representing the leading preparatory schools, such as Phillips Academy, Andover, Phillips Exeter Academy, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Williston Seminary, and Hillhouse High School.

The Chicago Club, though recently organized, may boast of having taken such an impetus at the start that its success is assured. The following are the names of the young men who represent Chicago at Yale:

Graduates' department—Alfred Cowles Jr., B. A. Seniors' academic department—Gerald H. Beard, William H. Cowles, Clarence T. Morse, Fred Sprague. Juniors—James O. Heyworth, Harold V. Ogden, Leo Stein, Carl Meyer, Samuel J. Walker. Sophomores—John W. Beckwith, Thomas E. Donnelly, Eugene H. Dupee, Henry L. Magruder, Henry E. Mason, James G. Rogers. Freshmen—Jacob J. Abt, Maximilian Baird, John W. Corwith, George W. Dupee, Samuel Hale, Charles H. Hamill, Otis K. Hutchinson, Chester H. Keogh, Ashbel B. Newell, Eugene R. Pike, Howar. V. D. Shaw, Henry Veeder, Horace G. Waite.

Seniors, Sheffield Scientific School—David M. Cummings, Harry Leon Hamlin, Herbert L. Hart, John R. W. Sargent, F. W. Wentworth. Juniors—Franklin M. Gray, Howard Greer Jr., Fred R. Hamlin, Samuel H. McCrea Jr., Henry Charles Schwab, George T. Burroughs Jr., Henry S. Burroughs, Alfred Schwab, Lorin E. Taft, William W. Weare.

Theological School—Frank Van Allen, B. A.
Law School—James B. Keogh, B. A.; Eli F. Thompson, Iver N. Lawson.

William S. Howland.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—The Rev. William S. Howland, missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Madura, India, died of fever at Auburndale this evening, forty-two hours after the death of his wife from pneumonia. Two of the children are now very ill with fever. Mr. Howland was the eldest of six sons of the Rev. W. W. Howland, for forty years a missionary in Ceylon. He was born in Ceylon in 1846. He had been a missionary in India for thirteen years, and had been very successful.

A Freight Clerk Missing.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 7.—Edgar Thompson, freight clerk at the Lehigh & Susquehanna freight depot, has been missing since last Wednesday night. It has transpired that he dealt in stocks, his transactions amounting to $4,000 or $5,000 a day. By sharp practice he has involved others, the amount being variously placed at from $15,000 to $30,000.

Mormons Take the New Oath.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 7.—Today in the Third District Court ten out of twelve of the Mormon jurors took the new oath provided in the recently enacted Tucker-Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill. At the municipal election in Brigham City today the Mormons generally took the oath, electing the church ticket triumphantly.

THE STATE LAWMAKERS.

SHORT EVENING SESSIONS AT THE ILLINOIS CAPITAL.

Mr. Merritt's Bill to Prevent the Introduction of New Business in the House the Special Order for Today—Indiana Legislature Ends Its Existence—The Work in Wisconsin—A Railroad Measure in Minnesota Signed by the Governor—In Other States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—The Senate did no business when it met this afternoon at 5 o'clock, but in the House the usual Monday evening show of work was done. Although no quorum was present, Mr. Littler had the State Fair bill recalled to the order of second reading, and an amendment was adopted providing that the passage of the bill permanently locating the fair shall not interfere with holding it at Olney for the next two years. Mr. Merritt's resolution to shut off the introduction of bills after a week from Monday was made the special order for tomorrow morning, and the entire membership of the State printing ring will be on hand to fight it. Among the new bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Dwyer of the Fifth—Appropriating $2,482 to repair the loss by fire in one of the basement rooms of the State-House.

By Mr. Dwyer of the Sixth—Prohibiting the exhibition of children under 16 years in dime museums and other shows.

By Mr. Cooley—Providing that executors of insane persons may be appointed at the same time and in the process by which they are found insane.

By Mr. Messick—Legalizing the issue of scrip to pay the metropolitan policemen in East St. Louis, and providing for its payment by the State. The scrip was issued by the East St. Louis authorities in 1868, 1869, and 1870, and amounts to nearly $75,000.

By Mr. Rohrback—Providing that all election days shall be legal holidays, and compelling employers to give their men at least three hours in which to vote.

By Mr. Dwyer of the Fifth—Making railroad companies liable for damages to employés resulting from the negligence of their fellow-workmen.

Both Houses adjourn until tomorrow.

Inspecting the Illinois University.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—Messrs. Peel, Decker, Taylor, Freeman, Eddy, Hurst, and French, a committee of members of the Legislature, are spending the day and evening here looking into the affairs of the University of Illinois. They visited the university grounds and buildings during the day. Tonight they were tendered a reception by Regent Peabody.

INDIANA.

Last Day of the Political Wrangle at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—[Special.]—The fifty-fifth regular session of the Assembly adjourned tonight sine die by constitutional limitation, with the deadlock unbroken and but a meagre amount of legislation accomplished. Among the most important are the following:

The acts to establish the Indiana Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which carries with it an appropriation of $100,000 to erect new buildings and buy fifty acres of that portion of real estate now leased by the home; to erect the Hendricks and Colfax monuments on State grounds; to establish the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne, for which $50,000 for buildings was appropriated; to provide for the erection of a State soldiers' monument, or memorial hall, for which $20,000 is appropriated; prescribing a method of taxation of Building and Loan Associations; providing for the execution of the death penalty at the State's prisons between midnight and sunrise of the day fixed; concerning penalty for hunting in wet lands, inclosed or open; in relation to Green River Island, authorizing the Governor to proceed in the Federal courts toward the settlement of the claim to this island urged by this State and Kentucky; requiring payment of employés of mining and manufacturing companies every two weeks in cash, which is designed to do away with the store-check system.

The failure to make an appropriation for Purdue University is probably the most serious omission. In the Senate this morning Senator Weir called up his resolution asking the directors of the southern prison to resign. A telegram had been received from one of them, John Horn, saying that on the advice of friends he had decided not to resign. When this was read the resolution went through with a whoop. Gov. Gray sent a message to the Senate announcing the appointment of Dr. S. S. Boots of Greenfield and Dr. John M. Leyton of Montgomery County, members of the State Board of Health. Mr. Schloss offered a concurrent resolution that the State should aid the State Attorney-General in prosecuting the State Prison defaulters. It was adopted.

In the House, with Mr. Gardiner in the chair, Judge Roberts, a Democrat, offered a resolution expressing the thanks of members of the House to Speaker Sayre; adopted. Reports of committees investigating the management of the Insane Hospital were made to their respective Houses. The report of the minority of the House was the same as the majority report in the Senate. The two parties are diametrically opposed in their conclusions. Republicans hold that all the charges made against the management have been substantially proven and much more, and, after denouncing the trustees, recommend they be dismissed. On the other hand, the Democrats sustain Messrs. Harrison, Burrell, and Gapen. The House adopted the Republican findings and the Senate the Democratic. The House Committee on the Michigan City Penitentiary presented its report favorable to the managers. Speaker Sayre and Green Smith were each presented a handsome gold watch and chain by their respective admirers in the House and the Senate.

This evening a long memorial was adopted by the Senate setting forth the Democratic side of the contest that has marked the entire session of the General Assembly. In adjourning the Senate, Green Smith congratulated the Democratic majority upon having defeated the Republicans in every political contest of the session. Green Smith remains President pro tem. If there should be no special session meanwhile there will be no one to prevent Col. Robertson from organizing the Senate in 1889, as Smith's term will have expired in November, 1888.

WISCONSIN.

Badger Solons Pass Several Measures in a Night Session.

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—[Special.]—The Assembly held a long session tonight. Among the bills passed were those to provide that any person who sells real estate upon which there is a mortgage without giving the purchaser notice of the mortgage shall be fined not to exceed $500 and imprisoned not to exceed six months; to authorize granting the right of way through the farm of the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha to the Wisconsin Central; to authorize Circuit Court Judges to subscribe for law journals to be kept for use of the bar; to allow town insurance companies on a vote of the majority of the stockholders to insure against damage by storms.

In the Senate a large number of bills were passed. Among them were the following:

To authorize the City of Milwaukee to issue $200,000 in bonds for school purposes; to authorize town boards to grant licenses to pharmacists to sell liquors for medicinal purposes; to prohibit any corporation or person from insuring property for more than four-fifths of its cash value; to provide for the appointment of an inspector of passenger and freight elevators in use in the City of Milwaukee; to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Winona by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern; to provide that the annual appropriation for farmers' institutes be $12,000; to provide that it be a misdemeanor for any parent or guardian to fail to comply with the compulsory school law; to require that County Superintendents reside in the counties; to provide that 2,500 copies of the proceedings of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections be printed.

The Senate concurred in the bill creating the office of proof-reader in the Supreme Court reporter's office. The joint resolution calling for a memorial to Congress praying that an amendment be submitted granting suffrage to women was killed by the Assembly tonight by a small majority.

MISSOURI.

The Railroad Bill Passes the Senate—Its Provisions.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 7.—[Special.]—The Railroad bill which passed the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 18 to 13 defines what shall constitute extortionate charges and provides penalties as follows: For a first offense a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000; second offense, $5,000 to $10,000; for each succeeding offense, $10,000 to $15,000. It also declares against discriminations and defines what shall constitute discrimination. The car-load is made the unit of transportation, and it is made the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to fix schedules of rates for each road, and these schedules when so fixed shall be prima facie evidence in all suits for discriminations by reason of overcharges, rebates, or drawbacks. The same rate per mile must be charged for the same class of freight going in the same direction regardless of distance, the shorter distance being included in the greater. The bill does not apply to inter-State commerce. The transportation of freight must be continuous from the place of shipment to the destination. No break of bulk or shipping in different cars shall be made to prevent continuous carriage, or evade the law. Facilities for prompt loading and unloading shall be afforded shippers by railroads, and there shall be no delays or discrimination against the cars of another corporation. Duplicate freight receipts shall be issued shippers, giving classifications and charges; the issuing of fraudulent receipts or bills of lading is made a misdemeanor. Shipping beyond the State for the purpose of shipping back or through the State to evade the law is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment of officer, agent, or employé agreeing thereto. Requiring shippers to sign releases is prohibited and such releases made null and void; so is discrimination against persons, firms, or localities. Pooling is also prohibited and the officer, agent, or employé of any road who enters into a pooling contract or agreement with the officer, agent, or employé of another corporation is deemed guilty of a felony and may be, upon conviction, sentenced to the penitentiary for from two to ten years.

These are the main provisions of the bill, which, it is thought, will also pass the House, it being understood that fifty-one Democrats and twenty-three Republicans are pledged to it.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

Dakota Lawmakers Have Four More Days' Work.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 7.—[Special.]—But four more days remain before the Legislature will adjourn. The House took advantage of the absence of Representative Adams and killed the bill providing punitive damages of $10,000 for persons killed in cars by a railroad accident when stoves are used. The Council passed a bill establishing an experimental farm in Brookings County in connection with the Agricultural College, for which that body appropriated $60,000. The Collins Railroad bill giving the Railroad Commissioners power to fix the maximum rate of freight on railroads is being considered in extra night session, with a prospect of passing the Senate with amendment. It will not pass the House.

The House of Representatives tonight passed the joint resolution indorsing the Sioux Falls Constitutional Convention for South Dakota, and declaring that North Dakota was also entitled to admission as a State.

Minnesota Railway Law.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—[Special.]—The Hixon bill has received the Governor's signature. That provision of the bill which was particularly objectionable to the railroad people who appeared before his Excellency Saturday to induce him not to sign it is as follows:

When the route selected requires the use of the tracks of more than one railway company the rate of transportation for the entire distance shall not exceed the rate for an equal distance over the tracks of a single company except the addition of a reasonable transfer.

It is claimed that the law will not only be hard to put into effect, but that when it is carried out the results will prove of little benefit to those for whom it was made.

Alleged Bribery in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., March 7.—W. H. Aker, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, was arrested this morning on a warrant charging an attempt at bribery. There are now before the House bills to regulate irrigating ditch companies, pawnbrokers, and one providing for high license for retail liquor-dealers, and it is alleged that Aker offered a member $100 if he would cast his vote against these measures. Aker is said to be only one member of a combination of seven formed to defeat these bills, the other six being members of the House and Senate.

Committee Work at Lansing.

LANSING, Mich., March 7.—[Special.]—The House worked in Committee of the Whole all the afternoon, nothing of importance being done. This evening the Senate held a short session, adjourning after receiving a few committee reports.

New York Republicans for High License.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—In the joint Republican legislative caucus tonight a vote was taken on the subject of high liquor license. The result was 54 for to 4 against.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 7.—[Special.]—The Senate met this afternoon and spent two hours in Committee of the Whole. Several bills were discussed and reported upon.

THE "BOGUS" TALMAGE SERMON.

A Card from the American Press Association.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[To the Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 1st inst. a communication appeared which was evidently intended to befog the public mind in regard to the facts concerning the recent publication of a "bogus" sermon, purporting to have been delivered by the Rev. Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Permit us to state the truth clearly, but briefly, in regard to the "bogus" sermon. The American Press Association purchases for the use of its customers from the agent of the Rev. Dr. Talmage the advance sheets of the Talmage sermon, and for this privilege it pays a reasonable compensation. For some months during the last winter the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company—an establishment supplying stereotype-plates from Chicago, Cincinnati, and other points—stole regularly from us the advance sheets of the Talmage sermon. Receiving no explanation from the manager of the Kellogg Company, Mr. Pratt, in response to repeated requests to stop the purloining of these advance sheets, we finally prepared a copy of a "bogus" sermon, which was of course never delivered by Dr. Talmage, and placed it in convenient places for the Kellogg Company to steal it.

The thing worked like a charm, and the Kellogg Company reproduced the "bogus" sermon with the appropriate title "Frauds Detected" and the fitting text "Be sure your sin will find you out," supplying it to hundreds of newspapers.

In the lengthy communication in your issue of the 1st inst., which was evidently inspired or written in the office of the Kellogg Company, an effort both laborious and painful is made to say that it is very immoral to pay for the advance sheets of a sermon and that our action in preparing a "bogus" copy for the Kellogg Company to steal is something more than immoral—that it is, in fact, almost outrageous and unbearable. The Kellogg Company is not to be blamed for holding strong feelings on this subject and for expressing itself in an involved and somewhat hysterical manner. Without doubt they could have used a solid page of your valuable space without being able to express fully all of their surging emotions. Five or ten years from now the subject will still doubtless be a sore one in the minds of the managers of the Kellogg Company.

O. J. SMITH,
President American Press Association.

Sale of San Francisco City Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—Col. C. F. Crocker, one of the principal shareholders of the Pacific Improvement Company, today confirmed the statement telegraphed Saturday that the city railroad had been purchased by that company. He added the Pacific Improvement Company has also secured controlling interests in the Geary street cable line and Central Railroad, which operates the Turk street line.

Purchasing Large Tracts of Land.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 7.—The Atchison Land Investment & Improvement Company was organized today by local and Eastern capitalists. The stock is $1,000,000, paid up. The company has purchased $1,500,000 worth of ground here. It is the purpose to improve this property, construct rapid-transit railways, and encourage manufactures. This has given real estate an impetus.

The Mexican Outrage in Arizona.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—Gen. Miles last night received a telegram from Capt. Lawton stating that troops were encamped near Nogales, but anticipated no trouble. The Mexican authorities regret the outrage and arrested all the offenders but one and turned them over to the American civil authorities.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

that states that the subject of the scandal was brought up must refer to his remarks, though it is hardly to be said that he made any such charge. Well, we all know what Beecher is—brilliant, unselfish, and grand in the totality of his life; but his later years can hardly be called consistent with his earlier years. The matter will probably come up again next week and a message be sent that will suit everybody."

In speaking of the matter last night the Rev. Arthur Little said: "All who are conversant with doctrinal matters in our church know that within the last few years Mr. Beecher has reconstructed his theology, shaping his views so as to harmonize with the principles of evolution. Many of us believe that the course he has pursued has not only gone far toward neutralizing Mr. Beecher's earlier glorious career, but that it has also cast a stigma upon the doctrines of our denomination. In other words, we are thoroughly opposed to Beecherisms. Consequently, fearing that such a message being sent from our body to Mrs. Beecher might be misconstrued as an indorsement of Mr. Beecher's theological views, it was considered wise on the part of some of us to vote against the resolution. I do not presume that Mrs. Beecher would have construed it in that way, but it is quite possible that others would. It is most unfortunate that the matter was ever brought up, and more so that it should be given to the public to gossip about."

The Rev. John Prudden said he was present at the meeting, and favored the resolution. "I was most heartily in favor of passing it," he said, "and it was passed. I regretted very much that there was any disagreement, and when I got the floor I moved to adjourn. The debate was not an angry one, and the resolution was adopted by a good majority. But we all felt bad because of the disagreement, and wanted to keep the matter quiet."

Another gentleman who was present at the meeting said: "There was simply a difference of opinion, and when we discovered that we wanted to let the matter drop. The debate was not acrimonious, and Dr. Goodwin did not take the chief stand against the resolution. H. L. Hammond did most of the talking. Mr. Beecher's theological views were the main ground for opposing the resolution. Nobody wanted to commit the association to those views, and the difference was one of opinion. Some of those present thought the adoption of the resolution would commit the body, and some thought otherwise. The resolution was adopted, and if it is not sent it will be because of the disagreement at the meeting. The man who spoke of the old scandal was not a minister, as stated in an afternoon paper, and there was no disposition to make that feature of Mr. Beecher's life figure in the matter."

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin of the First Congregational Church said to a TRIBUNE reporter last night when asked about the occurrence: "You better let the matter drop; it's something that ought never to have come before the public at all."

"Inasmuch as it has, would not an accurate statement of what transpired be best?"

"The objection was raised, as I understand it, simply because a formal resolution coming from a body would give it a coloring that some of us did not like."

"By that you mean that it would, in a sense, commit the ministers to an indorsement of Mr. Beecher's views?"

"That was the way I felt about it, and so did some of the others. I did not want to withhold sympathy at all, but my idea was that such expressions should be sent individually, or that those who wished so to do should get together and do it unofficially."

"Was the debate an angry and acrimonious one?"

"No; I did not think it was. I was of the opinion that but little was said."

MURDERED AND BURIED IN A CABIN.

Desperate Deed of Mexicans in New Mexico—Other Shooting Affrays.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 7.—A horrible double murder occurred at Lackey's sheep ranch near here one day last week. Friday a party riding past the ranch discovered that the cabin had been burned and found the body of Frassick, Lackey's partner, lying a short distance away the back perforated with bullets, as though shot while running away. Lackey was missing and on searching the ruins carefully his charred remains were found among them. Friday afternoon several shots were heard in the vicinity and four Mexicans were seen leaving a short time afterward. It is supposed they committed the crime for the money Lackey was known to have.

Shot Near His Own Store.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—E. J. Kiefer, a prominent druggist of this city, was shot four times by a young man named Thomas Fogarty near his store on West Broad street this morning while the thoroughfare was thronged with people. Fogarty entered the drug store yesterday while drunk, and upon being refused credit denounced the druggist's wife, who was alone in the place. Kiefer caused Fogarty's arrest, and he was fined $10 in the police court this morning. Bent on revenge, Fogarty went directly from the police court to the drug store. Before reaching it he met Kiefer walking along the street, and, without a word of warning, whipped out his revolver and began firing at short range, shooting five times. One bullet entered Kiefer's neck at the back, another passed through the left arm, and another penetrated the small of the back and came out at the thigh. Everybody in the vicinity was too terrorized to attempt to grapple with the young assasin, and after firing the fifth shot he ran down the side street, disappeared, and has not yet been captured. Kiefer half ran and half dragged himself into his store, over which he lives. The physicians hope to save his life.

Killed for Denouncing Saloons.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 7.—[Special.]—Since the holidays Methodists have been having exciting revivals in New Hampshire, a small village in Auglaize County. Nearly the entire population has joined the church. Friday night John Mefford, a young man recently converted, told in an experience meeting how saloons had kept him in the path of sin, and wound up by denouncing saloons, stating that every saloonkeeper should be driven from the community. John Cooney, a saloonkeeper, was in church. At the close of the meeting Cooney hurried out and waited till Mefford appeared. Without a word of warning he fired on the young man, the bullet penetrating the body. Mefford was taken home, and a few hours after died. The next morning the people turned out en masse to lynch Cooney, but the officers had anticipated their action and taken him to the jail at Wapakoneta.

A Minister Murdered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 7.—[Special.]—The Rev. Frank Belmont, a Baptist minister, was found dead Saturday evening in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. He left Northwest Arkansas two weeks ago for Colorado, where his daughter resides, and where he intended investing in real estate. He had a team of horses and nearly $2,000, and traveled overland. His dead body was found on the banks of a stream, and from a cut on the head and other bruises the indications are that he had been murdered. There was no money or valuables on his person. It appeared that the body had been floated from a distance above, finally washing ashore. His friends believe he was followed and murdered while asleep.

Tried to Kill His Inamorata.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—[Special.]—About 8 o'clock tonight Richard Pohl, a German carpenter, shot himself in the left temple while on the street and died before he could be removed to a hospital. He previously had fired at Mrs. Louisa Wands, a widow, and Leng Traenkhorn, who was with her. Pohl was infatuated with Mrs. Wands. She had welcomed his attentions until last week, when she discovered that he was a married man. But his infatuation was too great and he tonight attempted to kill her.

Shot by a Mexican Guard.

LAREDO, Tex., March 7.—Yesterday at a point a mile above this city a boy was crossing the Rio Grande in a skiff, and when he was within twenty feet of the Mexican shore a customs guard fired, killing him. The shooting was witnessed from the American side. The boy had about 75 cents' worth of contraband goods in the skiff. The Mexican officials promptly arrested the guard on a charge of murder.

Fotheringham's Case Continued.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7.—The case of David S. Fotheringham, charged with being "Jim Cummings'" accomplice in the noted Adams express robbery, was continued today in the Criminal Court until the May term on account of the illness of one of the defendant's counsel and the inability of the other to be present in the city.

A RAILROAD SCHEME.

New Line Across Missouri to Operate a Bridge at Alton.

The Central Missouri Railway Company, which has recently been attracting public attention, is not much known in the East, and yesterday a reporter investigated the matter and learned that it was a proposed line about to be constructed across the State of Missouri and that it is destined to play an important part in Western railroading as well as in through travel from the seaboard and intermediate points to Kansas City. The line runs from a point opposit Alton on the Mississippi River through the Counties of Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis, Saline, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway, Montgomery, Warren, and St. Charles to Kansas City, the distance being nearly 300 miles, with a branch line to Hannibal ninety-five miles long. Men who are known as being identified with the Vanderbilt system of roads have been mentioned in connection with this enterprise, it being understood that this system was anxious to get to Kansas City independent of the Gould lines, but so quietly have the negotiations been carried on that the matter has not become prominent until now. The importance of this plan can be seen when it is stated that the Central Missouri Road controls a charter for a bridge across the Mississippi at Alton, and through its purchase of the Kansas City Short Line, which was consummated Feb. 1, also controls a charter for a bridge over the Missouri at St. Charles. The Kansas City Short Line was chartered to run from St. Louis to Kansas City, crossing the Missouri at St. Charles, passing through all the county seats of the different counties through which it ran, and now its franchise has passed into the hands of the Central Missouri. Alton is but twenty miles north of St. Louis. At East St. Louis some nine roads centre, independent of the Wabash, where they have to pay the heavy terminal charges of the bridge company, which have served as a burden, which these roads can now be relieved of by means of the new bridge at Alton, which can be built for far less cost than the St. Louis bridge, and by means of which they can go direct to Kansas City. The St. Louis & Chicago Road now in operation between St. Louis and Springfield, and which is extending its line to Peoria, where it will connect with the roads converging there, forms an important link in the chain, while the completed Chicago, Santa Fé & California, lately acquired by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company, connects at Joliet with the Michigan Central. These lines running southwesterly from Chicago to St. Louis tap the westerly end of all the roads from the East, giving each line its entire haul of freight from the seaboard, and thence to Litchfield, where connection is made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis to the new bridge at Alton, where the Central Missouri commences. This system alone from Chicago to Alton is an important one without taking into consideration the other roads that have heretofore suffered under the heavy charges of the bridge company at St. Louis and gives the Central Missouri a prominence in railroading which must attract the attention of all persons interested in Western transportation matters. The directors of the new company are John D. Perry, formerly President of the Kansas Pacific Railway; Judge Stevenson Burke, who is a director in and was formerly President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road; Frank C. Hollins of the St. Louis & Chicago and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute; George W. Parker, Vice-President of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute; T. C. Nelson, Vice-President of the Laclede Bank of St. Louis; J. T. K. Hayward and James Waugh of Columbia, Mo.; R. P. Williams of Fayette, H. L. Phinny of Alton, D. M. Henderson of New York, Hon. George I. Post of St. Louis, John Garth of Hannibal, and J. C. Watson of Fulton. Work has been commenced, and it is stated that it will be pushed so as to get the road working as soon as possible.

"RATS."

A Practical Joke at the Expense of Senator Blackburn.

Washington Letter to Boston *Traveller:* One of the handsomest women who haunt the Capitol is a tall and magnificently-formed widow, who is the agent of a prominent book concern. She has lustrous brown hair and splendid eyes, and many and many a member of Congress has wilted under their expressive glances. She solicits subscriptions and, it is understood, is the most successful of all the vast army of book-agents who prey upon the community. If there is one thing above another that will interest gallant Senator Blackburn it is a handsome woman. The widow by some means ascertained that the courtly Kentuckian was somewhat susceptible, and so went up to the Senate Chamber and sent in her card. Several of the Senator's associates learned that "Genial Joe" was about to receive a call, and they made up their minds to play a practical joke at his expense. They enlisted the services of a messenger, and substituted for the widow's card one bearing the name "Mrs. Wratz." Blackburn came out into the ante-room, and when he caught sight of the beautiful widow his face was wreathed in smiles and his breast swelled out like a pouter pigeon. Advancing in his most fascinating manner he extended his hand and said with great cordiality: "I am very glad to meet you, Mrs. Wratz." The widow's eyes snapped as she replied sharply: "Senator Blackburn, I am astounded. I came here to see you on a matter of business. You are the first member of Congress who has ever said 'rats' to me." The Senator looked confused for a moment, and then he drew out the card which the practical jokers had prepared and said: "I'm sure there must be some mistake, the name reads W-r-a-t-z." The widow looked at the card, and then they both laughed. A few moments later the widow put down the Senator's name for two copies of her book. Then they shook hands and the widow went to look for a fresh victim. Later in the day the practical jokers told Blackburn all about their little scheme. He looked at them sadly and led them down to the restaurant, where he gave an order to a colored waiter, who appeared in a few moments with a bottle which he opened with great care. The jokers and the Senator sipped the foaming contents, and promised to keep the affair a profound secret.

OSCAR NEEBE A WIDOWER.

The Wife of the Anarchist Dies at Midnight.

Mrs. Oscar Neebe, wife of the convicted Anarchist, died at midnight at No. 281 Sedgwick street. Death was caused by apoplexy. A policeman from the Larrabee Street Station met Louis Neebe, brother of Otto, a little after midnight, and was told by him that Mrs. Neebe had just died, and that he was on his way to an undertaker's. Mrs. Neebe, whose Christian name was Meda, was about 32 years old and was born in Berlin. She leaves three children, the eldest of which is about 6 years old. Since the imprisonment of her husband she had been living with her brother-in-law, Conrad Neebe, who keeps a saloon at No. 281 Sedgwick street. She had been ailing for several years, her principal ailment being trouble of the lungs. Up to three months ago she was treated for consumption by Dr. Krost, but discontinued his attendance, giving as a reason that she needed the money for her husband's defense. Last night she went to visit friends on North avenue and upon her return complained of not feeling well. Several doctors were called to attend her, but far from relieving her she continued to grow worse and died about midnight. The jail officials decided not to notify the husband until this morning.

New Hansom Cabs in London.

London *Truth:* Yesterday a cab drove up to my door, and a gentleman sent in to ask me to inspect it. The cab was one of the "open-and-shut" hansoms which are to be put on the streets of London. I think that they will effect a revolution in cabs. Shut, it is like an ordinary hansom; opened, it is a sort of victoria, only, of course, the driver sits behind. These victoria hansoms will be a welcome addition to the streets of London.

She Feared the Effect.

"My dear," said the elder lady, "you should have thanked that gentleman who so kindly gave you the seat."

"My failure to thank him, mamma, was because of consideration for him. He may have a wife and family dependent upon him."

"I don't understand, my dear."

"You see, mamma, I feared the shock might be too great for him."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Peat in Russia.

The use of peat as fuel in factories has increased so greatly in Russia that a peat-bog has become more valuable than a well-timbered forest. Many manufacturers are giving up the use of wood for peat.

Salt rheum and all skin diseases are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

TICKET BROKERS IN DANGER FROM A LOT OF STOLEN TICKETS.

They Mysteriously Disappeared from the Erie Office and Are Thought to Have Been Shipped West—One of Them Taken Up by a Conductor Leads to the Discovery of the Loss—The Effect of the Butterine Law Beneficial.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special.]—Ticket brokers all over the country have had something to think of the last few days besides the delicate question whether the Inter-State Commerce law is going to ruin their business or make it more lucrative. A batch of tickets recently disappeared from the office of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad in a way that is still puzzling the officials of the company. Some days ago an Erie ticket to Lincoln, Neb., was taken up by one of the road conductors and sent in with the rest of his collection to headquarters here. There was a little peculiarity about this ticket which caused a good deal of surprise—its number was higher than that of the ticket next to be sold to any one going to Lincoln, and that was conclusive evidence that it had got out of the hands of the company in some way other than the usual one by sale. The ticket in question purported to come from the office at the Twenty-third street ferry house, and it was found that it must have been slipped from the book bearing Lincoln tickets. As a result of an investigation Gustave G. Lansing received a notification that a number of tickets had been stolen. Mr. Lansing is Chairman of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, and he at once sent telegrams to its members all over the country warning them of the Erie's loss. The value of these tickets was estimated at about $1,500. Just when the work was done it is hard to tell, but its results were first discovered about ten days ago. There is reason to believe that some of the purloined tickets, if not the whole of them, have been taken West.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Effect of the Butterine Law on the Production and Price of Butter.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Assistant State Dairy Commissioner Van Valkenburgh, in discussing the results of the Butterine law, says:

It is true that State dairy butter is no higher now than it was two years ago at this time. The reason, however, for this is plain. Previous to the encroachment of the law thousands and thousands of cows throughout the country were allowed to go dry throughout the winter, because, in many instances, butter would only bring six or seven cents a pound to the farmer. But when the Oleomargarine law passed the price of genuine butter went up all over the country. The dairy business was stimulated to a high degree, and enough butter was produced to keep down prices here. I estimate that over $3,000,000 worth has been produced. This shows whether the butter business has been benefited or not. Then think what the law has done for the consumer, in giving him good butter for the price which he has heretofore been compelled to pay for the bogus article. This is after all the great gain. The recent strikes have also done much to depress the butter market. Of the 8,000 grocers in this city and Brooklyn not 200 have taken out licenses to sell the stuff. In round numbers, I should say that one-tenth as much oleomargarine is now sold as before the passage of the law."

SATISFIED WITH CLEVELAND.

The *Times* closes a long editorial review of President Cleveland's first two years in office as follows: "Any one who takes the trouble to reflect what was hoped and feared of Mr. Cleveland two years ago, and to compare with it the condition into which the Executive branch of the Government, so far as it is subject to the influence of the President, has been brought must acknowledge that there is solid ground for the deep and widespread confidence he has unquestionably inspired. The votes of men who now regret that they did not support him and who are grateful that he was elected constitute a political force that, if it could be registered today, would be of immense significance. Its chief significance would be in the proof that a man who dares to do his duty faithfully can defy the politicians of either party or both."

THE MORAS SPANISH CLAIM.

It is announced that the long-disputed claim of the Moras of this city against the Spanish Government is as good as settled—and for $1,500,000, it is said—by negotiations made through the State Department at Washington. The award will be paid to the Moras in cash. S. L. M. Barlow said today that the Moras had been pressing their claim for twenty years. This time the claim was almost as good as settled. The Moras, Mr. Barlow said, were indebted to Secretary Bayard for bringing about the settlement of their claim, which is for property lost in Cuba during the insurrection.

ITEMS.

The dynamite factory at Bay Chester exploded shortly after noon today, killing Max Krueger.

The jury to try Ald. Cleary, charged with "boodling," was not completed today. Four days have already been consumed in the effort.

At a meeting of the grain trade today at the Produce Exchange it was decided that a car of oats should contain 1,000 bushels, instead of 950 bushels as heretofore.

The redemption of trade dollars began here today. Over $3,000,000 were offered, of which only $110,000 could be accepted. They will be melted into bars and stored in the Assay Office.

Col. R. D. Hunter of St. Louis, the old President of the National Cattle-Growers' Association, says that the reports of the condition of the cattle in the Northwest have been much exaggerated.

The sale of season tickets of the Bernhardt season began at the Star Theatre this morning, and before the box office closed nearly [illegible] worth of tickets had been disposed of for the series of eighteen performances.

The answer of John Bigelow, the Rev. Henry Green, and George Smith, as executors under the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden, to the complaint of George H. Tilden, who contests the will on the ground of being illegal and invalid, was filed today in the Supreme Court. The reply recites the names of the relatives, and claims that the plaintiff has no right to institute or maintain the suit. It is denied that the amount of the estate is anywhere near $15,000,000.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE GEN. LOGAN.

A Presentation to Mrs. Logan on Behalf of the Union Veteran League Club.

The committee representing the Union Veteran League Club, and consisting of ex-Gov. Hamilton, James J. Healy, E. J. Burkert, John J. Healy, J. W. Burst, Nelson Patterson, William R. Page, W. H. Coulston, Leo Mayer, W. L. Southworth, W. R. Manning of Newton, Ia., R. B. Hall, and W. H. King, were driven from the club-rooms on South Clark street last night to the residence of Col. Richard S. Tuthill, No. 533 West Jackson street, for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. John A. Logan the engrossed memorial resolutions adopted by the club last January, Mrs. Logan being the guest of Col. Tuthill. James J. Healy, the President of the League, presented the members of the committee to Mrs. Logan, and then ex-Gov. Hamilton in a few appropriate words presented the memorial. Mrs. Logan was very much affected, but controlled herself and replied to the committee. She thanked the club and assured its representatives of the high esteem Gen. Logan had for its members, and said she would preserve the memorial in a memorial room which she intended fitting up in her residence at Washington. She also said she hoped when the monument to her deceased husband was erected that it would be provided with a room in the base in which all the memorials could be placed.

The resolutions presented last night were artistically engrossed in India ink, and were contained in a handsomely carved oak frame. A picture of Gen. Logan, two characteristic battle scenes, and several appropriate designs adorn the scroll. The resolutions were a tender and beautiful tribute to the dead soldier and statesman.

Since Mrs. Logan's stay in the city she has also been presented with a memorial from Oriental Consistory, done in ink and contained in a handsome black morocco cover, and the Board of Trade resolutions elegantly engrossed. It was Mrs. Logan's intention to return to Washington today, but she has been persuaded to remain over until tomorrow. Tonight she will visit Post No. 28, G. A. R., to receive an escutcheon of Gen. Logan showing his military and civil career.

What Was Her Nickname?

This is the name of a man living in South Carolina:

Harmon Dive-over Jump-under Come-hither-to-me Out-yonder Go-fetch-it John Joshua William Hugh Hall Hiram Harvey Kiziah Jones.

This is from a tombstone near Wetumpka, Ala.:

"Henri Ritter Demi Ritter, Emmi Ritter, Sweet Potato, Cream Tartar, Caroline Bostwick, infant daughter of Bob and Sukey Catlin."

It was the name of a little negro girl.

Delegates to the Builders' Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Cincinnati Builders' Exchange, composed of 270 members, was held today. James H. Finnegan was elected President, and the following delegates were chosen to attend the National builders' convention in Chicago March 29: J. M. Blair, L. H. McCammon, Isaac Graveson, James Allison, W. H. Stewart, George H. Taylor, and Robert Thomas.

IN THE ARENA OF SPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS PROBABLY TO HAVE EIGHTH PLACE IN THE LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National Committee in New York, at Which No Definit Conclusions Are Reached—A List of the Delegates Who Were Present—Meeting of the American Association—General Sporting Notes.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special.]—The wise men of the National League of professional base-ball clubs assembled in the Fifth Avenue Hotel today to determine whether Indianapolis or Kansas City should form part of the organization during the coming season. The corridors of the hotel were crowded all day long by people interested in the sport, and the work of the committee created no small amount of interest. All the players who reside in the vicinity were in attendance, and a number from adjacent cities came here to learn the news. From the outset the prevailing impression was that Indianapolis would be chosen as the eighth club. The Indianapolis men came prepared to make a strong fight. Besides a number of prominent citizens they brought along the District-Attorney of the city to espouse their cause. The delegates present were: New York, John B. Day and C. L. Dillingham; Chicago, A. G. Spalding; Detroit, F. K. Stearns and James L. Edson; St. Louis, W. D. Stromberger; Pittsburg, W. A. Nimick, Horace Phillips, and A. K. Scandrett; Philadelphia, John I. Rogers and Harry Wright; Washington, R. C. Hewitt and Walter Hewitt; Boston, A. H. Soden, A. Billings, and A. Conant. Benjamin Fine and David Rowe represented the Kansas City club, while Louis Newberger, John H. Martin, G. W. Burnham, Ross Clark, David Martin, and Frank Morrison attended in the interest of the proposed Indianapolis team.

As soon as the routine work had been performed Messrs. N. E. Young, President of the league, John B. Day of the New Yorks, and A. G. Spalding of the Chicagos, the committee selected to settle the eighth club question, were told to go ahead with their work and choose the club they thought the best to suit the interests of the organization. Indianapolis representatives said that they stood prepared to give $10,000 for the franchise of the St. Louis Maroons, and gave several reasons—among them the geographical situation of their city—why their offer should be accepted in preference to that of Kansas City. They were told that the offer was too small, and they tried to overcome this difficulty by offering $12,000. Then the Indianapolis men were requested to make out a list of fourteen members of the St. Louis and Kansas City clubs whom they would need in case they were admitted. Before making out their list it was intimated that Whitney, McQueery, Radford, and Meyers of Kansas City were not for sale to Indianapolis. Acting on this suggestion, the following list was handed in: Pitchers, Boyle, Kirby, Healy, and Weidman; catchers, George Myers, Hackett, and Graves; first baseman, Stromberg; second baseman, Bassett; short-stop, Glasscock; third baseman, Denny; left field, McGeachy; centre field, Seery; and right field, Cahill.

The representatives of the St. Louis club would not entertain the $12,000 proposition. They came here, they said, expecting to get $20,000, but they would take $16,000, and not a penny less. The Indianapolis contingent was informed of this proposition. They pleaded that they had not come prepared to pay any such amount and asked for time to telegraph home for instructions. This was granted and they will give their answer this morning at 9 o'clock when the committee will hold another meeting. The Kansas City men did not make any offer for the franchise today. It is said that they withdrew their bid of $20,000 and will make a fight on the ground that they are members of the league and they will will not consent to be dropped from the list of clubs. They quote from the decisions of Judge Mayer of Philadelphia in the Metropolitan suit last year, and intimate that there will be some lively times in base-ball circles.

Mr. Hewitt of the Washington club said that some concessions ought to be shown to him, and he would make a strong fight for both Glasscock the Denny. If he could not get the latter then he would consent to take Glasscock and Meyers of Kansas City instead of Denny. Mr. Hewitt gave notice that if his demand was not complied with he would resign. Boston and Chicago are quietly pulling the wires for Glasscock, while the New York men will not fail to take advantage of any opportunity to secure Denny. It is a bitter fight for the possession of the crack players, and some lively times are anticipated before the convention ends.

The following umpires have been selected by the league: Herman Descher, Joseph Quest, Philip Powers, and a man named Wilson. They will be announced officially tomorrow or Wednesday.

The Games for the Championship of the World.

Articles of agreement for nine games, six this spring and three in October, between the Chicagos and the Browns, were signed by Presidents Spalding and Von der Ahe at Columbus March 4. The games will be for "the championship of the world" under the following conditions:

"Three games to be played at St. Louis April 7, 8, 9, respectively; one game at Louisville April 12; one at Cincinnati April 13; one at Indianapolis April 14, and three at Chicago on days to be agreed upon after the close of the championship season of the American Association and the National League, to take place at Chicago during the month of October. All the games are to count as championship games, to be played under the National rules, the St. Louis club to furnish the balls for games in St. Louis, and the Chicago club to furnish balls for games in Chicago, and to toss for the selection of ball for games on other grounds. Each club to pay its own traveling and other expenses, and also the expenses of advertising and conducting the games in their respective cities. The winning club of each game will take 60 per cent of the receipts of such game, and the losing club 40 per cent. This division of receipts follows each game. The expenses of games played in St. Louis and Chicago will be borne separately by the clubs of each city, the winning club to receive 60 per cent of the gross receipts and the losing club 40 per cent. In games in Cincinnati, Louisville, and Indianapolis the winning club to take 60 per cent of the receipts after paying the expense that has been agreed upon with the local club for the use of the grounds, etc., and the losing club 40 per cent. Two umpires constitute a staff of umpires for the spring series, and selections in a similar manner to be made for the fall games at Chicago. Their salary, traveling expenses, etc., to be paid one-half by each club."

As was reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE Herman Doescher of the league and John McQuade of the American Association were chosen to officiate as umpires of the spring series. The umpire for each game will be selected from the two men named just before the time for beginning play. If either club fails to play the games according to the schedule agreed upon, except when the failure be due to unavoidable delay in traveling, it shall pay the sum of $500 to the club ready to play its nine.

Money Invested in Base-Ball.

"Did it ever occur to you as to the amount of money invested in base-ball?" a well-known base-ball man asked a New York *Sun* reporter the other day. "I thought not. Now look at these figures. There are twelve organizations now under the National agreement—namely: the National League, American Association, International League, Northwestern League, Western League, Southern League, Eastern League, Hudson River League, Pennsylvania Association, Colored League, Michigan State League, and the Ohio League. The average membership of these organizations is seven clubs each, or a total of eighty-four. Each of these eighty-four clubs will average no less than fourteen men, making 1,276 players in all. Now, it will be no exaggeration to say that the average pay of these men will be $1,800, thus giving a grand total of $2,226,800 for players' salaries alone. To fit up the grounds for these eighty-four clubs $1,000,000 more has been expended. Then we have to look after the ground rent, traveling, hotel, and sundry expenses, which on the whole will average $1,000 for each club, or $84,000. We then have these figures:

Salaries	$2,226,800
Grounds	1,000,000
Rents, hotel, traveling, and other expenses	84,000
Total	$3,310,800

"These figures do not include the thousand and one clubs all over the country which do not belong to any organization."

American Association Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—The Schedule Committee of the American Base-Ball Association met here today. The different clubs were represented as follows: Metropolitans, O. P. Caylor; St. Louis, Chris Von Der Ahe and George Munson; Cincinnati, A. Stern and Harry Weldon; Athletics, Lew Simmons, William Sharzig, and Charles E. Mason; Baltimore, William Barnie; Brooklyn, Charles H. Byrne and Joseph D. Doyle; Louisville, Zach Phelps and John R. Botto; Cleveland, George W. Howe, F. De H. Robinson, and Manager James Williams. The Schedule Committee, composed of O. P. Caylor of the Metropolitans, William Barnie of the Baltimores, and George Munson, representing Chris Von Der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns, handed in their report. Hereafter American Association players shall be taxed 50 cents each per day when the teams are on their trips.

Indianapolis Hopes to Get In.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—[Special.]—The conviction is strong in base-ball circles tonight that Indianapolis will be admitted to the league tomorrow. The offer of $12,000 made for the St. Louis players and franchise by the delegates in New York was approved by the local committee. This will give Indianapolis seventeen players—three or four more than are necessary—who will be disposed of so that the cost of the franchise and club will be even less than that amount. If admitted Indianapolis delegates will make an effort to have the old percentage plan of settlement between the clubs retained. It is understood that the league guarantees to Indianapolis the repayment of the $12,000 at the end of the year if the season is unsatisfactory.

THE RING.

McCaffrey Badly Worsted by Farrell in Philadelphia—Stopped by the Police.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7.—[Special.]—McCaffrey's engagement at the Theatre Comique began tonight with Pat Farrell, Billy McLean's strong boy, as an opponent. There was a large audience, and McCaffrey was loudly cheered on being introduced. Nitchie Golden was selected as referee and Tommy McNeal as timekeeper. McCaffrey was the first to lead, but it was only a feeler, and Farrell, replying with a short right-hander, darted in for in-fighting. McCaffrey seemed taken aback by this demonstration, and made but little resistance to Farrell's punches with his right. On breaking away Farrell soon darted in again and, catching McCaffrey round the neck with his left, was busy fighting with his right when they were separated. After this the fighting was more open. Dominick, with a flush hit on the neck, knocked Farrell down, but no damage was done, as McCaffrey found when he jumpt at Farrell to push his supposed advantage. After two or three more leads by McCaffrey they countered and McCaffrey was driven back, whereupon Farrell was after him like a shot, and, rushing Dominick into the upper left-hand corner of the stage, the two men were at close quarters when time was called.

The second round opened with a good deal of feinting, and at last McCaffrey got in a light tap on the head. Then he sent a hot right-hander on the body, which made Farrell dash in to get even. Nothing was done at close quarters. Again McCaffrey got home a left-hander without reply, and then ensued some sharp exchanges, in which Farrell would not be driven but fought McCaffrey to the scenery at the top of the stage. They were soon at it again, and both slung their rights almost simultaneously. McCaffrey missed while Farrell led home on the jaw, and Dominick dropped to the stage. When he got up it was evident that he was rattled, and Farrell went at him, determined to finish the fight off-hand. The wildest excitement prevailed. Golden at one time got between the men and got a crack on his head for his interference, and Nixey, McCaffrey's second, joining in to save his man, was tumbled over like a shot. At last the round was over, with McCaffrey all but helpless. Here the fight ended, as Capt. Brown would not allow the third round to be begun.

To Fight to a Finish.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7.—Ed Kelly, son of Tom Kelly the old prize fighter, and Dan Daly, a middle-weight with a good reputation, signed articles tonight to fight to a finish, with kid gloves, six weeks from date. Each put up a forfeit of $100 and the fight is to be for $250 a side. The men will go into active training at once. Kelly fought Jack Burke six rounds here two years ago.

Wilson Challenged by Woodson.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—[Special.]—Billy Wilson received a challenge from Woodson, the Chicago "black diamond," today for a fifteen-round fight for $500 a side. Wilson will probably accept.

BILLIARDS.

Moulds Challenges Thatcher—The Tournament Proposed by Slosson and Parker.

John Moulds of St. Louis, who has challenged John Thatcher of this city for the emblem won by the latter in the St. Louis handicap tournament, arrived here Sunday morning. Since his arrival he has practiced each morning at Slosson's and each evening at Parker & Miller's on the North Side. The game between Moulds and Thatcher will be played Thursday night at Slosson's. It will be 300 points at the fourteen-inch balk-line game for the medal and $100 a side.

The tournament proposed by George Slosson and Charley Parker will probably be postponed until the middle of April. Carter and Catton, who are at Hot Springs, have sent word that they will enter if the tournament does not begin before April. Maggioli has written that he will come if his expenses while here are guaranteed. Inasmuch as the Chicago players who participated in the St. Louis tournament paid their own expenses while in St. Louis, it appears rather cheeky for the New Orleans expert to ask that his expenses be guaranteed. His conduct after Hatley beat him at St. Louis should have a tendency to influence managers of future tournaments to bar instead of offering special inducements to him. If the tournament be put off until April it will not begin until after Slosson and Schaefer have played their matches at Central Music-Hall, for the reason that Slosson will have to practice for those events and cannot afford to permit the interference that the tournament would necessarily entail.

Joe Catton and Al Smith play 200 points, cushion caroms, for $500 a side at Sexton's room, New York, tomorrow night. Frey have accepted Malone's challenge to play the best 21 in 41 games of fifteen-ball pool for $250 a side, and expresses a desire to increase the stakes to $500 or $1,000 a side. In addition to challenging Frey, Malone has forwarded to St. Louis a challenge to Henry Claess ("Plug"), offering to play the latter in the Mound City for $250 a side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Will Become a Professional Wrestler—"Greek George" Wins.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—[Special.]—Jack Carkeek, who was defeated by Evan Lewis in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match last Thursday, has resigned his position as a mining superintendent in the Gogebic iron range and will go into active training for a professional wrestler. Tomorrow he goes to Beloit to commence his work. His training will be with John Kline, who acted as referee in the Carkeek-Lewis match, and D. A. McMillan, a powerful wrestler and at one time known as champion of the Pacific slope. As soon as he is in proper condition Carkeek will endeavor to bring about another match with Lewis. He will meet Schething of Chicago, and should Pearce, the champion Cornish wrestler, make his intended visit to this country, Carkeek will stand in readiness to make a match with him.

DECATUR, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—In a wrestle to the finish tonight before a large audience Greek George defeated Freddy Polsvem, an alleged Denmark athlete.

No Match Between Lewis and Acton.

The catch-as-catch-can wrestling match between Evan Lewis and Joe Acton set for March 14 at Battery D Armory is off, Acton having declined to go on with it.

The Oliver K.-Wilkes Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—[Special.]—The Harry Wilkes-Oliver K. match is not exciting the attention here due such an event. The very good entries for the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association spring running meeting came out last week. Oliver K. is having a great pull in the training conditions, and Budd Doble's track at Los Angeles has been in good order for the last three or four weeks, while Harry Wilkes' ground nere is more like a hog-run than a trotting-track. The litle horse is, however, getting on extremely well, and the issue does not seem to be in much doubt as far as 'Frisco is concerned. The South of California will bank up solid for Oliver, and the little business there is doing on Wilkes is being transacted in Los Angeles, where there seems to be some life as compared with the utterly dead order or turf exchanges and pool-rooms in this city. The Bay District track, on which the match is to come off, has been very much pulled to pieces by recent rains, and the quarter-mile turn, always in a bad state, is now in a sort of a landslide condition. There is a very poor chance of a record under the most mending conditions. The Daisy S.-Marin match is being held over for the first good day and track.

To Run 150 Yards.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 7.—A sprinting race has been arranged between Hough of Cleveland and Taulinger of Johnstown, Pa., to take place in this city April 4. The race will be 150 yards for $500 a side.

THE WEAKNESS OF LEAD PIPE.

Interesting Experiments to Determine What It Is That Eats It Away.

Some time ago a section of a four-inch lead soil pipe was taken from a dwelling on West Adams street. In several places at a point above the line of the flowing sewage the pipe had been eaten through, thus permitting the escape of noxious gases. The evidences of corrosion were remarkable from the fact that, while sound on the under side where it came in contact with the substance of the sewage, the metal of the upper side was rotten. Aside from the fact that the discovery strengthened the position of the health department in its opposition to lead sewage pipes, the destruction was so general and complete as to awaken an interest in its probable cause. The pipe was wrapped in paper, laid away in the safe, and observations taken upon it from day to day showed that the destructive element at work upon the metal had lost none of its vitality, and new holes were rapidly forming.

In the first conference between Dr. De Wolf, Inspector Genung, and Prof. Haines it was determined to abandon the old theory of corrosive gases in the sewage and to enter a line of investigation upon the hypothesis that the destroying agent was a bacillus or germ life. The microscope was invoked, but it was found that no matter how minute the test particles taken, the metal cells were opaque, resisting entirely the pentration of the light required to disclose the sought-for organism. It was then decided to enter into the culture of the bacillus, to propagate his species, and to literally transfer him to a transparent habitat. To this end scrapings from the corroded pipe will be dropped into jars of filth and sprinkled upon the surface of lead sheets spread over with fecal matter. A few transplantations will finally lead to his introduction into the white of an egg, when the germ will at last be brought to light under the microscopic eye. After having thus established his identity in the world he will be placed on a piece of clean, sound lead, and if he eats that the whole secret will be in hand.

HE READ HIS LITTLE VETO

MAYOR HARRISON AND THE WEST SIDE GAS CONTRACT.

Why He Wouldn't Sign It—The Matter Made a Special Order for Next Monday Evening—Report of the Estimates of the Finance Committee—$7,601,733 Needed—A Drive at the "Arbeiter-Zeitung"—General and Miscellaneous Council Business.

The City Council had another wrestle with the West Side gas contract last night, and eventually postponed the matter until next Monday night for final settlement. Congressman Frank Lawler was present, and was affectionately greeted by all his old-time friends. After listening to the debate on the gas question, he said:

"Boys, why don't ye do your argefyin' in the lobby as we do in Washington? We don't waste time on such things as them, but just settle the thing beforehand. But I guess you fellows want to shoot off your mouths now that it's near election-day."

Mayor Harrison was in the Chair. Ald. Hull moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the gas time-table ordinance was passed Friday night.

The Mayor read the draft of a veto message: "I return to you without approval the ordinance making a contract with the People's Gaslight & Coke Company for 1887. Aldermen have asked its return and I have two good reasons why it should be looked into by the Council. You passed an ordinance at an adjourned meeting changing the time-table adopted Monday. I fear this may not be legally done, as the first ordinance if not returned by me will be binding upon the city as a contract. The time-table should be differently fixed in the ordinance making the contract. I learned today for the first time that the company does not consider itself as restrained by the size of the burner fixed by you, but claims it has a right to charge for the consumption registered by the test meter, even though they overrun. For example, last year you fixed five feet as the size of the burner, yet the company brought in bills for five and one-fourth feet. This should be definitly fixed by the ordinance so that no more can be charged for than the size of the burner leads the public to suppose is being consumed. The ordinance should fix a maximum, beyond which no change can be made."

The whole matter was made a special order for next Monday at 8:30 p. m.

ESTIMATES OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee reported back the estimates, which had been cut down within the legal limits. The chief items are:

Building Inspection Department	$20,660
Contingent fund	40,800
Cost of collecting taxes	67,626
Street-cleaning	321,100
Street-paving	220,000
Bridge repairs	72,000
State street bridge	27,190
Eighteenth street	14,500
Twelfth street	30,000
Jackson street	50,000
Viaduct	31,000
Canal pumping-works	51,500
Bridgetenders	59,500
River-dredging, etc	41,000
City-Hall	38,000
Board Public Works salaries	1,154,000
Election expenses	66,506
Fire Department salaries	607,230
Other expenses	238,000
Health Department	266,700
House of Correction	25,500
Interest	567,871
Judgments	211,956
Police	1,380,000
Public Library	79,248
Schools	1,784,250
Salaries	135,000
Sewerage Department	320,000
Gas	612,000

The bill foots up $7,601,733, of which about $2,000,000 is from licenses, etc., while the remainder has to be raised by taxation. The appropriations for the new bridges at Twelfth, Jackson, and Eighteenth streets look small, but there are previous appropriations on hand.

The committee estimates the salaries of Water-Office employés at $119,560, and of those connected with the office, but not charged to the Water-Office salary account, $44,560.

THE MAYOR DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT IT.

The Committee on Printing recommended the passage of the ordinance providing that no city printing should be given to any paper that advocated the overthrow of law and order. Ald. Cullerton moved to defer and publish. Ald. Campbell wanted the Mayor to state if there was any such paper. Ald. Kerr thought there was no call for such an ordinance; the bid of such a paper should be rejected when it came up.

Mayor Harrison said the charter provided that the lowest bidder should get the contract. He did not of his own knowledge know of any paper having the sentiments indicated in the proposed ordinance, and having the fear of his oath before his eyes he could only recommend that the lowest bid be accepted and leave the Council to settle any quarrel there might be with the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*.

Eventually the ordinance, together with the recommendation of the committee that the German printing be given to the *Freie Presse* and the English printing to the *Star-Telegram*, was ordered deferred and published and made a special order for Monday night at 9:30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ald. Campbell presented the following:

"WHEREAS, The commercial interests of Chicago demand the full protection and early development of the outer harbor; and,

"WHEREAS, The Illinois Central Railroad Company are using their utmost endeavors to obtain and retain full and complete control of the Lake-Front by and through the present and existing litigation concerning the Lake-Front; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Mayor and Corporation Counsel be and they are hereby authorized and directed to at once employ counsel for the purpose of aiding the Attorney-General in said litigation, and in fully protecting the rights of the City of Chicago against the encroachments upon the Lake-Front."

The motion was passed by a unanimous vote.

The Commissioner of Public Works, in compliance with a request of the Council, submitted an estimate of the cost of a ship-canal from the South Branch of the Chicago River, at a point near Sixteenth street, to Lake Michigan. The total cost, as estimated by City-Engineer Artingstall, was $5,494,745.

Ald. Manierre presented a petition from owners of property fronting on Dearborn street and Dearborn avenue praying that the North Chicago City Railroad Company be permitted to construct and operate a railroad on Dearborn street and build a bridge at that point. The proposal of the railroad company was either to move the old Wells street bridge to Dearborn street when the new Wells street bridge was constructed or to build a new bridge on Dearborn street instead of the bridge the company had agreed to build on Wells street. The signing property-owners were satisfied with either proposition. The petition was ordered deferred and published.

A communication was received from the German-American Republican Club of Cook County protesting against an alleged attempt to abolish the city printing in the German language. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Adjourned.

BEFORE THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

Cable Road Right-of-Way Ordinance—An Amendment.

The North Side cable road ordinance was up for consideration before the Council Railroad Committee yesterday afternoon. All the members of the committee were present. Ald. Clarke read the report of the Law Department relating to the streets along which it is desired to extend the cable road. The streets on which a majority of the frontage is favorable to the road are as follows:

Street.	*From.*	*To.*
Monroe	La Salle	Dearborn.
Randolph	La Salle	Dearborn.
Dearborn st. Dearborn av.	Polk	Michigan.
Market	Illinois	Michigan.
Kinzie	Market	State.
North av	Clark	Milwaukee.

The following named streets have not a majority:

Street.	*From.*	*To.*
Jackson	Market	Dearborn.
Market	Jackson	Monroe.
Monroe	Market	La Salle.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the report Ald. Gile said he was of the opinion that a loop by way of Jackson street would be of the most benefit to the public, and he would therefore favor Jackson street, even it was without a majority of frontage. Ald. Clarke said he felt the same way about it, but it was now a question of Monroe or Jackson street, as the Council thought best. Mr. Yerkes, who was present, said he much preferred Jackson street, but anticipating opposition from the Grand Pacific Hotel people thought it prudent to insert Monroe street in the ordinance as well as Randolph.

In the discussion over the ordinance, which was read section by section, Ald. Clarke thought it the better plan to follow it as it came from the Law Department and leave all changes to the Council. With reference to the Randolph street clause, Ald. Gile thought another track on Randolph street would result in crowding that street too much, and Ald. Tiedemann remarked that when the bridge was open the blockades extended to Clark street. Monroe street was finally decided upon.

When that part of the ordinance relating to the erection of bridges was reached, Ald. Gile wanted to hear from Mr. Yerkes. The latter said he did not want to wreck his company on the bridges, and that he thought the provision with reference to building a bridge across the river at Division street right away, especially as that portion of the city was but sparsely settled, was a little too much to ask. He said for a number of years to come a line on that street would be for the benefit of the people, and without compensation to the company, but that the company would agree to pay half the cost of a bridge there if it was not erected inside of ten years. Ald. Colvin then moved to amend the ordinance so as to provide for the company's agreement on this point. The motion prevailed, as did a similar one with reference to the bridge over the river at North avenue.

Ald. Clarke moved to amend the ordinance so that the South Side cable-cars might use the tracks on Dearborn street, giving as his reason that an old ordinance conferred the right of Dearborn street to that company, and that the amendment would tend to avert legal complications. Mr. Yerkes entered a strong protest, but it was of no avail, as Ald. Gile was the only one who voted against it, first offering an amendment that the North Side Company be permitted to use Clark street. The ordinance was further amended by making provision for the erection of the Wells street bridge at Dearborn street. This does not, of course, interfere with the tunnel ordinance, which provides for a new steam bridge at Wells street. The committee adjourned until next Monday at 2 o'clock.

THE COUNTY BOARD SESSION.

Some Business Transacted—No Medicines for the Insane Asylum.

At the meeting of the County Board yesterday a communication was received from Gov. Oglesby ordering a special election April 5 to fill the vacancy in the Circuit Court caused by the death of Judge John G. Rogers. The customary twenty days' notice was given. A recommendation from the Public Service Committee that the Treasurer be allowed extra help at $4 a day during the rush provoked a discussion lasting a long time. Wren and McCarthy both objected to the $4 clause.

Mr. Schubert—I am in favor of reducing salaries, but you should begin at the top of the ladder and work down to the extra day men.

Mr. Nelson—That's all right, but for God's sake when these men favor reform let us go with them.

The measure was finally carried, Hemmelgarn, McCarthy, and Wren voting "No."

Mr. Wren—I'm ashamed of these reformers. They will let poor people die for the want of medicines and—

Mr. Nelson—I object. The gentleman is making a personal allusion to my friend McCarthy. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wren—I'm talking about these reformers. They will sit around here and let people die at the Insane Asylum for lack of proper medicine. I say the reformers should be ashamed of themselves.

Mr. Hemmelgarn—What is a reformer?

Mr. Wren—I don't know. [Laughter.]

The Court-House and Records Committee raised a breeze by recommending the pay-roll of the county map department, amounting to $809, besides some other bills. There was a general howl that the atlas department was illegal, Mr. Nelson leading one side opposing the bill and Mr. McCarthy leading the Commissioners who favored the bill. The latter claimed it had not yet been decided whether the department was legally maintained or not. On motion the report was divided, and all the bills but those of the map department were ordered paid. The pay-roll of Mr. Burke's department was taken up item by item and ordered paid by votes of 9 to 6. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Casselman, Fortune, Geils, MacDonald, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Oliver, Wren, Klehm.

Nays—Aldrich, Engelhardt, Hemmelgarn, Nelson, Schubert, and Williams.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Insane Asylum is almost destitute of medicines the Charities Committee did not meet yesterday to pass on bids for supplies. Messrs. Aldrich and Schubert were present at 10 o'clock, but Chairman McCarthy did not appear.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Elmer Washburn and the Reorganization of the Police Force in 1872.

One hears much nowadays in praise of the courage, the discipline, and the *esprit de corps* of the Chicago Police Department, and the praise is undoubtedly deserved. The men are brave and loyal, the officers capable and courteous, and all are prepared to do their duty to the extent of their powers and opportunities. But while the department is thus lauded for its many merits the gentleman to whom a great deal of the credit for its excellence is due seems to have been almost forgotten. It is now more than thirteen years since Elmer Washburn was Superintendent of the Chicago police force, but the rules he laid down under consultation of the then Mayor for the government of the officers and men, the disciplinary code adopted during his administration, and even the regulations as to precincts and districts are substantially the same today. The police force before his time was little better than a mob. He introduced implicit obedience and military discipline in its management. He taught the patrolmen to respect themselves as the guardians of the city's peace. He eliminated the loafers, and the drunkards, and the shirks, laggards, and inefficient members. He laid the foundations for the excellence and power of the force. It is only due to his sucessors to say that they did not try to nullify or undo what he had done. On the contrary, they added to the excellence of the discipline and to the efficiency of the force, so that neither ward politicians nor boodle Aldermen have been able to seriously affect either since Washburn commanded.

The leading officers of the force that were promoted in the time of Washburn are at their old posts yet, and are admittedly the equals at least of the best of the new and younger men introduced in the meantime. O'Donnell, Hathaway, and Buckley are the veteran Captains of the force who have frequently been tried and never found wanting. They were the selections of Washburn, who recommended them for promotion, as he instinctively knew brave and loyal men. He was himself a courageous and faithful soldier in the Union army. Enlisting as a private he won a Captain's commission during the War of the Rebellion. After peace was declared he served the State in several capacities. He was the Republican candidate for the Secretaryship of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and, although defeated, he became clerk to some of the more important committees of that body, and proved himself zealous, earnest, and most capable.

This much is said in justice to the man who reorganized the Chicago police force, placing it on its subsequent high plane of discipline, and who introduced those reforms in its management to which its present efficiency and excellence are largely due.

THE STATE-FAIR SITE.

A Story from Peoria Denied by Capt. Farrell.

One of the Peoria papers, in trying to explain why that town did not get the State Fair, charged that members from Cook and Capt. Farrell in particular had been captured by Springfield boodle, and that the Captain had offered to give Peoria twenty votes for $15,000. When the Peoria men refused to accept these terms, the story ran, Farrell and the others voted for Springfield.

Capt. Farrell said last night that no such demand as is alleged was made, and he did not claim, nor did any other member, that twenty votes might be obtained for $15,000 to secure the fair to Peoria. His reason for changing to Springfield on the fourth ballot is simply that he could not vote for Peoria, as his second choice was Springfield. Chicago, he said, never received more than 48 votes, while Springfield had on the third ballot 55. He was confident that the Peoria combination would succeed, and, as there was a disposition to favor the last-named place, he cast his vote after others had done so before him for the Capital City of Illinois. Some of the Peoria delegation went to him, with a show of much disappointment, and asked him to change to Peoria, as they were sure to get it on the next ballot anyway. He said he was no part of a combination and voted for Springfield on principle. He was a new member of the House and had hardly become acquainted with twenty members, let alone being able to deliver that many votes. His course while serving as a member up to this time had been conducted honestly and for the benefit of the district he represented and the State of Illinois.

OWGUUST AND HIS DEAR NEENYA.

Their Marriage License Will Not Be Recorded—Jailer Folz Talks.

County-Clerk Wulff had a talk yesterday with his attorney, William J. Campbell, about the certificate sent in by Justice Englehardt reciting that he had married August Spies and Niña Van Zandt. Mr. Campbell advised him not to record it, and Mr. Wulff says he intends to send it back to the Justice. The statute imposes a penalty of $100 upon the County Clerk for neglecting to record a marriage certificate, and the money can be recovered by the person "injured." Mr. Wulff is willing take the chances of a suit. The certificate, however, is not likely to be heard of again.

One of the numerous and almost daily rumors in connection with the Anarchists has been that Niña Van Zandt was paying tri-weekly visits to the jail and her lover, August Spies. Yesterday it was again whispered that she would call at 3:30 o'clock closely veiled, wearing old clothes, and carrying an exaggerated lunch-basket by way of disguise. At 5 p. m. yesterday Jailer Folz stated emphatically that Niña had not entered the County Jail since some days prior to the alleged marriage by proxy. "She has not been here for weeks, I tell you, and certainly not today. I am aware that her pa and ma have been pestering the Sheriff to let her see Spies, as they say she is pining away for love of him." (The eyes of the old man here twinkled.) "I should not be surprised if they had gained some concessions, and if she brings an order for me to let her in to talk with August Spies I shall admit her—to the cage only, mind. She won't get any nearer to him than any other visitor."

"Old Hutch" Would Not Talk.

B. P. Hutchinson, who, upon the authority of Robert Nelson, the Labor candidate for Mayor, drew a check for $1,000 payable to Nelson's order in aid of the Labor campaign, refused yesterday to be interviewed upon that or any other subject. In his own peculiarly picturesque and emphatic way he intimated that he was not in the interviewing business, and while he was willing that THE TRIBUNE man should talk as much and as long as he liked he himself shouldn't say a word. Naturally enough, therefore, THE TRIBUNE man didn't ask "Old Hutch" what his object was in drawing the check in question.

NO TAXES FOR DRUMMERS.

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES IN THEIR FAVOR.

The Question Grows Out of a State Law at Present Operative in Tennessee—To Tax Goods Before They Are Sold Is a Tax on Inter-State Commerce, and Hence Unconstitutional—Counterfeiting Securities of a Foreign Nation—Other Important Decisions Made Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court reassembled today after the February recess. All the Justices were in their seats except Justice Woods, who is still in California. Decisions were rendered in twenty-eight cases, of which the following are those of most general importance:

816. Sabine Robbins, plaintiff in error, against the taxing district of Shelby County, Tennessee; in error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee. This case arises out of the following state of facts: Robbins was engaged in Memphis in soliciting orders for stationery for a stationery firm, and in exhibiting samples for the purpose of effecting sales. A State law, applicable only to this one taxing district, was in force, subjecting "drummers" and all persons not having a regular licensed house of business in the district, offering or selling goods by sample, to a tax of $10 a week or $25 a month. Robbins, who was unlicensed, was arrested, tried, convicted, and fined, and on appeal the judgment was affirmed. The case had been brought to this court on a writ of error upon the ground that the law imposing the tax is repugnant to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the several States. The principal question involved is as to the constitutionality of the act which imposed the tax, and it is, in the opinion of this court, a question of great importance to the people of the United States, both as respects their business interests and their constitutional rights. In a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, this court holds that the Constitution gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States, and that power is necessarily exclusive whenever the subjects of it are National in their character or admit only of one uniform system or plan of regulation.

Where the power of Congress to regulate is exclusive its failure to act indicates its will that the subject shall be left free from any restrictions or impositions, and any regulation by the States, except in matters of local concern only, is repugnant to such freedom.

The only way in which commerce between the States can be legitimately affected by State laws is when, by virtue of its police power and its jurisdiction over persons and property within its limits, a State provides for the security of life, limb, health, comfort, and property, or when it does those things which may incidentally affect commerce. But in making such internal regulations a State cannot impose taxes upon a person passing through or coming in merely for a temporary purpose; nor upon property imported and not yet become part of the common mass; and no discrimination can be made by any such regulation adversely to the persons or property of other States, and no regulation can be made directly affecting inter-State commerce. In the matter of inter-State commerce the United States are, in the opinion of this court, but one country, and are, and must be, subject to one system of regulations and not to a multitude of regulations. It seems to be forgotten that the people of this country are citizens of the United States as well as of the individual States, and that they have some rights under the Constitution and laws of the former, independent of the latter, and free from any interference or restraint from them. To deny the State the power to lay the tax or require the license in question, will not, the court believes, in any perceptible degree diminish its resources. Goods when brought into a State, in consequence of a sale by a drummer, will be liable to taxation, and as much will be realized as if the tax were imposed before the sale. To tax the sale of goods under such circumstances before the sale is, in the opinion of the court, clearly a tax on inter-State commerce itself. If the employment of drummers injuriously affects local trade Congress may be appealed to to make such regulations as the case may demand; and Congress alone can do this. The confusion into which the commerce of the country would be thrown by being subjected to State legislation on this subject would be, the court says, but a repetition of the disorder which prevailed under the old articles of confederation.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee is reversed, and the plaintiff in error is ordered to be discharged. Opinion by Justice Bradley, the Chief Justice and Justices Field and Gray dissenting on the ground that the law in question is applicable to drummers coming into the Shelby County district from other parts of Tennessee, as well as to those from other States, and to relieve the latter from taxation imposed on the former would be a discrimination against the citizens of the State.

1,100—The United States, plaintiff, against Ramon Arjona; from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Arjona was indicted for counterfeiting in this country the securities of the State Bank of Bolivia. The question involved in the case is the constitutionality of the law of Congress making the forgery of the securities of foreign Governments a criminal offense. This court sustains the constitutionality of the law, and answers the certified questions of the court below in the affirmative.

68 and 213. Roswell G. Rolston et al., trustees, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor, et al., Fund Commissioners of the State of Missouri; appeal and cross appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Western District of Missouri. This was a suit in equity brought by Roswell G. Rolston, Heman Dowd, and Oren Root Jr., trustees in a mortgage made by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, a Missouri corporation, to restrain the executive officers of Missouri from selling the mortgaged property under prior statutory mortgages in favor of the State, on the ground that the liability for which the earlier liens were created had been satisfied, and that they, as trustees, had become entitled to an assignment thereof.

The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed, so far as it fixed the amount to be paid to get an assignment of the lien is concerned, and the cause remanded, with instructions to strike out the sum o[illegible]049 with interest from May 11, 1883, as the am[illegible] found due, and insert in lieu thereof $153,646 and interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum from Oct. 3, 1882. In all other respects the decree is affirmed, each party to pay its own costs in this court, the expenses of printing the record and the fees of the Clerk for supervision to be taxed one-half to each.

The other decisions rendered today were as follows:

1,199. Albert S. Rosenbaum, plaintiff in error, vs. Board of Supervisors of City and County of San Francisco.

1,200. Albert S. Rosenbaum, plaintiff in error, vs. John A. Bauer, Treasurer, etc.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California; orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Bradley, Mr. Justice Harlan, and Mr. Justice Matthews.

142. Jane Herron et al., etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Philip Dater and Elizabeth L. Fellows; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Matthews.

1,113. Bradley G. Schley, plaintiff in error, vs. Pullman Palace Car Company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

52. The People's Savings Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Levi M. Bates et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan; judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

1,168. Robert Gilmer, appellant, vs. William M. Stone et al., executors, etc.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois; decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

279. Matthew Bates et al., plaintiffs in error vs. The Town of Brimfield; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

138. Lucy W. Fletcher et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nathan Fuller et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island; judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to award a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

1,018. Harrison B. Schuler, plaintiff in error, vs. J. N. Israel and the Laclede Bank; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

995. The Laclede Bank et al., appellants, vs. Harrison B. Schuler, and No. 1,017, Harrison B. Schuler, appellant, vs. The Laclede Bank et al.; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; decree reversed and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill, costs in this court to be paid by Schuler. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

1,287. The County of Carter, plaintiff in error, vs. David Sinton. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

1,289. Lepine C. Rice, assignee, etc., appellant, vs. the United States.

1,014. The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Company, appellants, vs. The United States. Appeals from the Court of Claims. Judgments affirmed by a divided court.

1,304. John C. Spencer, plaintiff in error, vs Caroline L. Merchant, executrix, etc.; order of submission set aside and case restored to its place on the docket.

437. Samuel S. Isseil, appellant, vs. Anthony M. Dulch et al.; motion to dismiss submitted.

1,313. Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. William E. Cooper Jr.; advanced and submitted under the thirty-second rule.

1,308. Henry S. Gibson, plaintiff in error, vs. the Town of Dayton; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

715. James M. Seibert, Collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. United States, ex rel. Harshman; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

677. The Town of Urbana, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Sanford; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois; dismissed with costs.

641. Elon A. Marsh et al., appellants, vs. Nichols, Shepard & Co.; motion to dismiss submitted.

1,290. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Scofield, Schuimer, and Tagle; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

782. Melville E. Bissell, appellant, vs. Adelmer D. Plumb; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan; dismissed with costs per stipulation.

1,329. The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert N. Scott et al.; motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 3 original ex parte: In the matter of Hollon Parker; petition argued.

Salvation Oil should be used for all aches and pains; it does its work well. 25 cents.

Blackall's Best Coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.00.

STRIKE AMONG TRAIN-MEN.

Their Demand for an Advance in Wages Refused—Labor Troubles Elsewhere.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 7.—Only one freight-train was moved on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad this morning. It was a local freight and it was reported that the crew had orders to leave it at Connellsville. The strike is spreading, however, and matters are becoming complicated. The freight firemen joined the strikers this morning and the passenger firemen expect to be ordered out tonight. If they conclude to come out the firemen on the mail-trains will be allowed to remain. All efforts to settle the difficulty have been useless.

The strike of the yardmen at Youngstown, on the Erie & Ashtabula Branch of the Pennsylvania Company's road, is having a serious effect upon the business in the Mahoning Valley.

The yard conductors have demanded an advance in wages from $2.25 to $2.60 and the yard freight brakemen from $1.75 to $1.95. They ask that they be paid these wages for a day of ten hours and extra pay in the same proportion for all overwork. A demand was made some time ago, and the officials thought that everything had been satisfactorily arranged. The men who are now on a strike are four or five conductors and fifteen brakemen. While the number is not large it completely stops freight traffic at Youngstown. The officials of the road have refused to accept freight either from or for Youngstown until the strike is settled. If it continues all freight will be shut out at points between Struthers, O., and as far north as Warren, O. The furnace people of the valley are well supplied with ore and coke. But as they will be unable to move freight cars it may become necessary to "bank-up" all of the blast furnaces in the valley if the strike is not settled.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad officials sent out five freight trains today. The striking brakemen are confident they will win. The men lay great stress on the fact that Jarvin Adams, President of the road, has gone to New York, as they think he has gone to confer with the directors about a change of management. The men seem to have the sympathy of the switchmen, roadmen, and conductors. The strikers had no communication with the officials today, and the latter are ignorant of the plans of the men. The officials state that they intend to operate the road as they see fit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—[Special.]—There is some trouble among the coopers. Pork-houses have cut the price on barrels from $1.35 to $1.25, and this will necessitate a reduction among the employers in wages paid. George Woods, running one of the shops, had met half the loss himself, but he wants his men to bear the other half, and he, therefore, proposes to pay them 30 cents, where he has heretofore been paying 35. Some of the men are willing to accept this reduction, the more so as the pork-houses are threatening to procure their supplies elsewhere, but the majority are opposed to it, and the consequence is that the shops are closed down today pending the result of negotiations.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., March 7.—A general strike of miners in the Broad Top coal regions was begun this morning. The difficulty this time is with the wages of the drivers, who demand the same amount of pay for nine hours' work as is paid in Clearfield region for ten hours' work.

The Local Labor Unions.

At the meeting of District Assembly No. 57 resolutions were passed indorsing the bills before the Legislature abolishing the use of machinery in all penal institutions, prohibiting the withholding by employers of the wages or part of the wages of the employés after the latter have earned it, and the Sunday closing bill. Miles McPadden, R. O'S. Burke and M. J. Butler were selected as the representatives of District No. 57 at the Sunday-closing mass-meeting to be held next Sunday at Central Music-Hall. The district also indorsed the boycotts on Selz, Schwab & Co. and the Star Rubber Company of New Jersey. A boycott was placed on H. Paepcke, the box-manufacturer, for refusing to live up to his agreement and refusing to come to terms with the Boxmakers' Union.

Typographical Union No. 16 at a meeting last night voted to send $500 to the striking printers in Milwaukee. A committee of three was sent to that city to assist the union.

The new Boycott Board of the Trade and Labor Assembly met last night at No. 163 Washington street and went immediately to work. In a couple of hours a boycott was placed on A. F. Risser of Nos. 80 and 82 Wabash avenue, whom the assembly found dealing in convict-made harness. A boycott was declared on Hinchcliffe & Co., brickmakers of Chesterton, Ind., and energetic measures will at once be taken to acquaint the various labor organizations of the State about it. The boycott of the shoemakers on Selz, Schwab & Co. was indorsed, as was also a boycott on the Star Rubber Company of Trenton, N. J. The board will recommend to the Trades Assembly the enactment of a law compelling all convict-made goods to be stamped as such under a heavy penalty.

SOME CHANGE NEEDED.

This Is Admitted by the Democratic City Central Committee.

The Democratic City Central Committee met at the Sherman House last night to hear suggestions from the committees appointed by the different Democratic organizations "as to the best interests of the party in the coming campaign." Frank Baker presided. Neither the Iroquois nor Algonquin Club was represented. J. B. McAbee of the Young Democracy said they recommended the adoption of the Crawford law for all primaries. Mr. McGann said that some things ought to be remedied. The City Committee had done a wise thing, and gone as near the people as it could get, in inviting the different organizations to confer with it. The committee recognized the necessity for a change of some kind. It was decided to hereafter hold the primaries under the Crawford law, and a committee appointed to prepare the necessary blanks. A Committee on Naturalization was appointed, and $200 appropriated to pay for papers. The other organizations were asked to coöperate with the Committee on Naturalization. Friday night the committee will meet and fix the dates of the primaries and convention.

A REPUBLICAN "DARK HORSE."

The newest candidate for Mayor on the Republican side is William T. Johnson, ex-County Treasurer. He was talked of yesterday as the "dark horse." The friends of ex-Ald. and ex-Controller A. H. Burley are booming him again. John M. Smyth positively declined to be a candidate, and the Mamer combination is inclining toward Jesse Spalding or some other man whose name is unknown to outsiders.

There was some talk yesterday of reconsidering the action making the Blaine vote the basis for representation in the convention and substituting that cast for Judge Smith when he ran for Mayor. The indications are that the change would be made to that or the Tanner vote at the meeting of the City Central Committee to be held tomorrow.

JUDGE ROGERS' SUCCESSOR.

The Cook County Republican Central Committee has never been organized since its appointment last fall, and under the circumstances no one is in a position to say when the county convention to nominate a candidate to succeed Judge Rogers will be held. The impression is entertained by several members of the committee that the convention will be held the same day as that for which the city convention has been called, but this is only conjectural. It is argued that it is scarcely worth the trouble to put the entire county political machinery in motion to make one nomination, and that if the country committeemen will arrange to send delegates here the day the city convention is held the city committeemen can do the same thing.

NOTES.

E. O. Seymour is now a resident of the Third Ward, and consequently cannot make a fight against Wetherell for Alderman in the Fourth.

At a meeting in the Thirteenth Ward last night favoring the candidacy of George McGregor for Alderman, ex-Ald. Gill took occasion to "roast" Ald. Lyke whom he charged with all sorts of things, and asserted that if the ward cared anything for its interests it would not re-ëlect Lyke. McGregor made a short speech in his own behalf.

The Committee of Twenty-five met last night and made preparations for booming the campaign. P. H. McLogan was appointed to secure new and larger headquarters for the Labor party. A letter was received from J. H. Clark, the choice of the Eleventh Ward Labor Club for Alderman, but who was not nominated, disclaiming any desire to be the nominee and expressing himself as satisfied with the result of the convention.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
The Boston Ideal Opera Co.
RESERVED SEATS:
$1.00 | 75c | 50c | No Higher.
Second Balcony, 25c. General admission, 50c.
TONIGHT.
THE MUSKETEERS.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Advance sale now open at box office. Second week, beginning March 14, grand production
"THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

CASINO—North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Prices 25c, 35c, and 50c. Matinees, all seats, 25c.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
BURT G. CLARK'S TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
Millie Tillie, Leonard and Mullen, John C. Leach, Annie Dunn, Rosie Mack, and other artists in specialities.
Concluding with the Great Melodrama,
RONDO, AN AMERICAN PRINCE.

EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
That Wax Figure of Niña Van Zandt
2 New Stage Shows. Continuous Performances.
A Million Wonders.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8. EDWIN ARDEN IN EAGLE'S NEST. Tonight at 8.
Supported by Miss Evelyn Campbell and Company.
Next Monday—Bartley Campbell's HEROINE IN RAGS.

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR HORSEMEN.
Standard for Stable Use.
Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Qr. Master General, U. S. A.
"St. Jacobs Oil is the best pain cure ever used."
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Esq., Sec'y Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.
"Being familiar with the remarkable efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, I cheerfully and heartily endorse this valuable specific for painful ailments."
R. S. Withers, Esq., Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.
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Col. M. Lewis Clark, President of Louisville (Ky.) Jockey Club.
"The many trainers at the Louisville Jockey Club Grounds have requested me to attest the excellence of St. Jacobs Oil."
E. A. Buck, Esq., Ed. and Pub. "The Spirit of the Times," New York, N. Y.
"I have used St. Jacobs Oil frequently with satisfactory results."
Hon. Oden Bowie, Ex-Gov. of Md.—Ex. Prest. Md Jockey Club—Prest. City Pass. Railway Co.
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Monday and Thursday, March 7 and 10,
Saturday Matinee, March 12.
POSITIVELY FAREWELL APPEARANCES!
Mr. Henry E. Abbey very respectfully announces the last appearances in Chicago of
Mme. ADELINA PATTI
IN GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS.
With the following distinguished artists:
MME. SCALCHI....Prima Donna Contralto
SIG. ALBERT GUILLE....Tenor
SIG. ANTONIO GALASSI....Baritone
SIG. FRANCO NOVARA....Basso
and
SIG. LUIGI ARDITI....Conductor
At each performance the above artists will appear in Favorite Acts of Grand Operas, and a Grand Concert Program, consisting of Famous Selections.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 10th, one Act of
LA TRAVIATA.
LA TRAVIATA.
And Second Act of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Both in costume.
Saturday Matinee, March 12, in the second act of MARTHA (in costume), also in the second act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, with all the accessories of costumes and a Grand Orchestra of selected musicians, under the direction of Sig. Luigi Arditi. Parquette and Parquette Circle, $5; Balcony Circle, first 5 rows, $4; Balcony Circle, back 4 rows, $3; Second Balcony Circle, $2. Admission, $1.00 and $2.00.
Steinway & Son's celebrated pianos used.

BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.
Kiralfy Bros.' New Production of the Black Crook.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of....J. M. HILL.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MISS AGNES HERNDON,
The Commercial Tourist's Bride.
NEXT WEEK, MR. S. G. PRATT'S GRAND OPERA,
LUCILLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 14, enlisting the services of
MISS KATHERINE VAN ARNHEM, Soprano, and MISS EFFIE STEWART (alternate) as....LUCILLE
MISS CARRIE MORSE, Contralto....ESPERANZA
MR. ALFRED WILKE, Tenor....ANTONIO, MARQUIS DI CANTANIA
MR. JOHN GARNER, Baritone....CHEVALIER D'AUVERGNE
MR. S. A. D. LANE, Bass....COMTE D'AUVERGNE
MR. FERRIS HARTMAN, Baritone....BAPTISTE
MR. G. ENGLAND, Bass....JUDGE
MR. G. HUMMEL, Tenor....MESSENGER
The Lotus Quartette Club—Messrs. JOHNSON, ROOT, HART, and COWLES. Opera Festival Chorus of 50 Voices! Orchestra of 45 Musicians!
HANS BALATKA, Musical Director. FERRIS HARTMAN, Stage Manager. KELLOGG, Costumer. New and Elegant Costumes! Beautiful Scenery!
Prices never before heard of in connection with Grand Opera. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Family Circle, 25c. General Admission, 50c. Sale opens Today, Monday.
Miss Van Arnhem will sing Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee. Miss Stewart will sing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Welcome to Chicago (birthplace of "Adonis") of America's Favorite Comedian.
MR. HENRY E. DIXEY
Supported by the efficient organization, RICE & DIXEY'S BIG BURLESQUE COMPANY, in the Fascinating Burlesque Dream,
—A-D-O-N-I-S—
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

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North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8. First Time on the North Side.
MR. AND MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT
in the Funniest of all Plays,
OVER THE GARDEN WALL.
Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.', 101 State-st., at Box-Office Prices.
Sunday, March 13, George C. Miln.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Tonight and Saturday Matinee. America's Favorite Artiste.
MAGGIE MITCHELL....as....MAGGIE, THE MIDGET
Wednesday Night, LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Thursday Night and Wednesday Matinee, LORLE; OR, THE ARTIST'S DREAM.
Friday Night, JANE EYRE.
Saturday Night, PEARL OF SAVOY.
Sunday, March 13—Ezra F. Kendall in "A PAIR OF KIDS."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly—Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH "CHRONICLED."
More Laughs Than Ever—Constant Volley of Mirth.
A SOAP BUBBLE.
T. J. Farron. Gracie Emmett.
Monday—Herne's "Hearts of Oak."

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
One Night Only. Wednesday, March 9.
Miss HELEN POTTER,
Literary Recital and Dramatic Impersonations. Admission, including Reserved Seat, 75c. Box-office open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Tonight at 8. Tonight at 8. CORINNE. Engagement of the Original and Peerless CORINNE.
Supported by an unequaled Opera, Comedy, and Burlesque Company—50 Artists 50—in the Latest Success, ARCADIA.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week and Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Comedy Sunbeam, MISS MYRA GOODWIN, In E. E. Kidder's Comedy Drama, "SIS!"
Best reserved seats, 50 and 35 cents.
Next Week—MY AUNT BRIDGET.

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SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, 152 S. Clark-st., near Madison.
Week Beginning Monday, March 7.
VOLKSMUTH TYROLEANS, THE GYANTICUTIS, MANY WONDERS.
Theatre No. 1—Reid & Barton's Big Burlesque Co.
Theatre No. 2—Watson's Fata Morgana.

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Battle of Shiloh.
The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Stated Communication Tuesday evening, March 8, at 7:30 o'clock. Business and important work. The fraternity cordially invited.
JOHN MCROBIE, W. M.
J. E. HARDY, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1887.

THE issue of standard silver dollars last week was 313,714.

MR. BALFOUR, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arrived in Dublin.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the redemption of trade dollars at all the sub-Treasuries.

QUEEN VICTORIA will lay the foundation of the Imperial Institute during the coming summer.

JUDGE ANTHONY has issued a venire for a special grand jury returnable tomorrow morning.

GERMANY demands the release of six of the Bulgarian rebels. Two of them, however, have already been shot.

J. H. WINTERBOTHAM has sold to J. G. Mott for $44,750 25x106 feet on Fifth avenue, 325 feet north of Polk street.

HOTELKEEPERS of Nice are selling out at a great sacrifice in consequence of the panic caused by the recent earthquakes.

MR. TROTTER, the new Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, was formally presented to the President yesterday.

THE United States Supreme Court denies the right of States and municipalities to tax commercial travelers from other States.

IT is stated that under the control of a combination the price of gas in this city is sure to advance 25 per cent inside of a month.

NEARLY all the Illinois Postmasters on whose nominations the Senate failed to act were reappointed by the President yesterday.

ALEX. CRAWFORD, who killed a prominent merchant at Winona, Miss., was yesterday taken from jail and hanged from a railroad trestle.

A PARIS newspaper states that Mgr. Rampolla del Findaro, the Nuncio at Madrid, has declined the Papal Secretaryship on the plea of ill-health.

COL. HUNTER, ex-President of the National Cattle-Growers' Association, says the reported losses of cattle by cold on the ranges are greatly exaggerated.

IT is definitly known that the President will sign neither the River and Harbor bill nor any other measure on which he failed to act before Congress adjourned.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS has ordered the restoration to entry of 12,300 acres of land in the Reed City, Mich., Land District which were selected in 1871 by the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company.

THE State Department has forwarded to the American Minister at Berlin instructions to investigate the arrest by the German Government of Richard Reabecker, a citizen of Strasburg, Shelby County, Ill.

A BULL story regarding a deal between the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies has caused the stock of the former to advance to a higher price than has prevailed since the December break.

THE deficit caused in the German budget by the operation of the Septenate law will be covered by a fresh loan. The measure formally passed its first reading yesterday and will pass its second reading today, when debate will ensue.

THE Governor of Iowa has issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle from Illinois except under stringent regulations. Cattle kept within the last twelve months in Cook County are absolutely prohibited from entering the State.

CHICAGO elevators and vessels contained last Saturday evening 12,928,165 bushels of wheat, 7,914,233 bushels of corn, 1,051,333 bushels of oats, 160,889 bushels of rye, and 205,746 bushels of barley; total, 22,260,366 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,342,678 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 55,781,504 bushels of wheat, 15,784,347 bushels of corn, 4,583,748 bushels of oats, 415,039 bushels of rye, and 1,853,340 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,845,714 in wheat and 400,037 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 875,729 bushels.

THEY say that one of the oldest of the bucket-shop proprietors in this city has retired with a fortune of about a million dollars made in the "business," and has sold out his interest to a notorious divorce lawyer. It seems that some bucket-shop men have made money in spite of the reported failure of two of the concerns last week and one yesterday. But then the fact of loss is not by any means necessary to the act of failure, if report speak truly. As the men who conduct those establishments cannot be forced by the law to pay when they nominally lose, it is easy for them to close down whenever it may seem more profitable to do that than to continue. It is understood, however, that several of the bucket-shops have been badly squeezed by the sharp advance in pork.

THERE was a good demand for money and the market was strong. Sterling bills were a little easier. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was moderately active and firm.—The Chicago grain markets were very weak in the morning, and turned unusually strong in the afternoon, with large buying for outside parties. Wheat was depressed by the fact that the visible supply had not decreased as much as expected, and turned on active export business. There was less doing in provisions, and pork was easier. As compared with Saturday pork closed nominally 25 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, meats 2½ cents lower, wheat 1 cent higher, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats and flaxseeds steady, rye ⅛ cent lower, and barley unchanged.

THE proposed international encampment next fall to celebrate the semi-centennial of Chicago will be an imposing display if it can be carried out, but the present outlook of affairs in Europe does not appear to be very favorable to such a pageant. Unless signs are very deceptive the European Powers by that time may be about each other's ears so fiercely that they will not be able to spare soldiers for a pleasure trip to Chicago. It is not impossible they may be engaged in an international tournament of a very different sort the competition in which will be anything but friendly. This is an emergency which should be taken into consideration at least by the projectors of the celebration so that if necessary other engagements can be made. In any event it will be wise to put Austrian and Russian or French and German troops in different sections of the city and place them under bonds to keep the peace.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court setting aside the State law of Tennessee which imposed a special tax on traveling salesmen rests on the sound doctrine that the statute in question was an interference with inter-State commerce, and hence clearly unconstitutional. Traveling salesmen are agents and instrumentalities in commercial transactions between the States, and a special tax laid on them because of their occupation is plainly a restriction on commerce. If the States were free to establish such mischievous, ill-considered policies they could levy retaliatory taxes against one another and greatly impair the freedom of domestic trade and traffic throughout the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court is undoubtedly correct, and it will have a wholesome effect. If Tennessee desires to enforce the State supremacy dogma in this matter she can tax the drummers doing business exclusively within her jurisdiction, but must refrain from attempting to restrain commerce which is subject to regulation only by Congress.

DUPING THEIR SOCIALISTIC FOLLOWERS.

At the Socialistic meeting Sunday persons named Currlin, Buchanan, and Holmes repeated the customary rant and excited their deluded followers to frenzy by the most outrageous perversion of the Merritt "Conspiracy bill" now pending in the Legislature. They denounced the bill as a "violation of "the Declaration of Independence and the "Constitution—an iniquitous scheme to suppress Socialistic agitation, enslave labor, "and establish a galling tyranny over wage-"workers," and other rot to the same effect. The measure thus furiously stigmatized provides as follows:

> Any person who shall by speaking to any public or private assemblage of people, or by writing, printing, or publishing anything, *incite local revolution* or the overthrow or destruction of the existing order of society, shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy, and *if, as a result of such speeches or writings, human life is taken, or person or property is injured,* the person so speaking or writing shall be deemed guilty of having conspired with the person or persons who actually committed the act and be treated as a *principal in the perpetration of the same.*

This is nothing more or less than a clear, definit statement of a legal principle long since embodied in the laws of Illinois and which has existed in this country and in England for immemorial ages. The doctrine that an accessory must share the guilt of the principal was established centuries before Currlin, Buchanan, and Holmes were born.

The only distinctive feature of the Illinois law on this subject is that, instead of permitting the guilt of the accessory to be considered a degree lower than that of the principal, it prescribes precisely the same punishment for the inciter and instigator of crime as for the dupe or tool who performs the act. The old common rule allowed the accessory to receive less punishment than the principal, but Illinois and many other States of the Union decided over a generation ago that the guilt of the instigator and the principal should be considered the same. The law of Illinois as it has existed for over half a century is as follows:

> An accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present, aiding, abetting, or assisting, hath advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the perpetration of the crime. He who thus aids, abets, advises, or encourages shall be considered as principal, and punished accordingly.

Plainly, then, the "Merritt bill" neither adds to nor takes from the essential doctrine of the existing law, but merely states it in a more explicit form so as to make it clear to the comprehension of the most misguided dupes or the craftiest plotters of crime. Whether the Merritt bill passes or not men who advocate and advise murder, arson, and pillage will be held equal in guilt with those who act in pursuance of the criminal incitement.

This law was enacted long before Socialism was imported into this country, for the protection of every class of society, and its shield covers rich and poor, wageworkers and employers alike. It is not in the power of Anarchical agitators and their duped followers to repeal this law or convince the people of Illinois that the cowardly accessory should not receive the same punishment as the wretch who is incited by him to perform an unlawful act. The Merritt bill simply applies specifically the general rule of the law to a species of Anarchistic crime introduced into this country by alien insurrectionists since the original statute was adopted.

Buchanan, Holmes, and Currlin lacked the hardihood to claim that the actual perpetrators of murder, arson, and robbery should not be punished. They protest only against holding the advisers and instigators responsible. Reduced to its true meaning their claim amounts to this: That men who advocate and advise murder and other crimes, but hold themselves aloof when the bombs are thrown or the torch applied, shall go scot free, while the wretches who act on their advice shall take all the punishment! How is it that frothy agitators like Currlin and Holmes can stir their followers to frenzied applause by the advocacy of such monstrous doctrines? How comes it that a Socialistic assemblage will cheer wildly the doctrine that the orators and harangue-makers who incite crime shall be exempt, while the misguided creatures who attempt to put the teachings into practice shall suffer all the penalties and pay with their bodies! Stated fully and clearly the professional spouters of anarchy could hardly make this doctrine acceptable to their auditors, and hence they carefully obscure the real character of Merritt's proposed bill, pass over the existing law in silence, and ring the changes on "free speech" and other delusive catchwords. They cunningly avoid stating that Merritt's bill would not interfere with free speech at all, but would leave them free to rant and fume as they pleased, subject only to responsibility for inciting and causing crime. Nor do they explain that while the present law as to accessories applies to every crime, Merritt's amendment would simply make it a little more definit in putting Anarchistic orators on the same footing with their listeners whenever joint action resulted in crime. Currlin and his associates merely hold that the dupe should suffer all the penalty while the advising and inciting orator is exempt, and this was the doctrine a befogged Socialistic audience cheered wildly last Sunday.

SENATOR FARWELL ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Senator Farwell, in a reported interview, is of opinion that THE TRIBUNE "pitched into him in a very unkind and savage way" for his vote on the proposition to submit a woman-suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the people of the various States, and gives as his reason for so doing that "any respectable number of people, if they so desire, should have the right to have any proposition [to amend the National Constitution] submitted to the people to find out whether the people as a body favor it or not." This is Senator Farwell's position as he defines it. Is it a sound one?

Primarily we may state that THE TRIBUNE had no intention of pitching into Senator Farwell or of manifesting any unkindness or savagery towards him. Its only purpose was to express frankly its surprise that a cool, hard-headed, practical, unemotional man like the new Senator should have cast such a vote under the circumstances, and it is neither unkind nor savage to state that THE TRIBUNE has not yet recovered from its surprise. As to the Senator's defense that he is willing to submit any proposition asked for by a respectable number of people, we would ask in reply, What is a respectable number of the American people? What idea does he intend to convey when he makes this statement? A respectable number as generally understood is at least a considerable minority. If it were a majority, of course it would be his duty to vote as that majority asked him to vote. Duty in this matter must be fixed upon a numerical basis. If the minority is insignificant, certainly it is not his duty to disturb the American people with any proposition that will seriously change the fundamental law. If it were, then there would be no end of constitutional amendments inspired by cranks of all descriptions and forced on a distracted people to vote up or down. It would speedily become a huge bore and nuisance. There are twelve million female adults in the United States and 700,000 in the State of Illinois. How many of them have petitioned for, lobbied for, or expressed a desire to have a female suffrage amendment submitted to the people of the United States, or have indicated the slightest wish for the possession of the franchise? Not one in a hundred. No "respectable" number or minority asked for so grave and radical a change in the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the several States, as well as in the social fabric and the whole body politic, involving the subtraction of one-half the elective power of every man's vote, and the supplying of that one-half by the votes of 12,000,000 women. If the whole 12,000,000 women, or one-half or one-quarter of them, made the demand for the franchise, then it might be the duty of the men to consider whether such a change in the National constituency were wise and prudent and for the good of the country, and particularly for the good of the women themselves. It is rather a serious matter to deprive the physical power of the Nation, that enforces law and order, of half of its political power and place the same in the keeping of the class who shrink from its use and can contribute nothing to the police or militia power of the country in time of need. The noise which Senator Farwell mistook as coming from a respectable number of women asking for half the political power of the Nation proceeded from an insignificant handful as compared with the whole adult female population of the United States. Changing the Constitution of the Nation in so vital a respect before a single State has even seriously thought of adopting female suffrage looks a little premature to say the very least.

HIGH LICENSE IN NEW YORK.

An "unholy alliance" has been formed in New York to defeat the Crosby High-License bill. The Prohibitionists have struck hands with the rum-sellers and the Democrats to obstruct the measure and to prevent its passage this session. Three or four saloon Republicans have come to the aid of the base alliance, and a few days ago the bill, which had been reported favorably by the Excise Committee of the House at Albany, came within one vote of being recommitted. This has encouraged the opponents of the measure to renewed effort. The St. Johnnies have been particularly active, and have stopped at nothing to insure the rejection of the $1,000 tax on the New York and Brooklyn saloons and to perpetuate the rule of rum in those great cities. The Rev. Dr. Peter Funk (well named), one of the leading Prohibitionist cranks, made the following foolish tirade against high tax on rum in New York Thursday night:

> High license is objectionable because it isn't restrictive [referring to the proposed $1,000 tax]. It forces the saloons into the hands of brewers and distillers, and into politics, too. [It is in politics now.] High license doesn't work in practice. [?] Instead of reducing the number of saloons it aggravates the evils. [That is a lie.] The politicians are in the control of the saloons, and the saloons have now added houses of ill-fame and gambling-hells to their places of business. Where under low license the liquor business said to the father, "Give me your son," under high license it says, "Give me your daughter also." [This is an abominable fraud on his listeners, as the practice was in greater vogue under low license.] High license in Chicago is a delusion and a fraud. I spent two nights visiting saloons there with a friend after the hour the law said they must be closed to find that out.

It is not true that high license is not restrictive, as Dr. Peter Funk asserts, for it is where properly enforced by officials in sympathy with the law, as in Joliet, in this State, where the number of saloons has been reduced by $1,000 tax from 106 to forty, and where nearly all the doggeries have been wiped out and a general improvement in the liquor traffic secured. But even in Chicago, where the officials are unfriendly to the law, it has undoubtedly kept down the number of drinking places at least 1,000 and improved the character of the bulk of them. The evils of which Dr. Peter Funk complains in connection with Chicago saloons he must needs know are not the result of the tax on liquor, but of the lax enforcement of the city ordinances against houses of ill-fame and their habitués. It is surely not the fault of the $500 tax on liquor that the saloons are permitted by the Mayor to remain open after midnight, contrary to the city ordinances, or that they are connected with immoral places and gambling-houses. Those places exist contrary to the ordinances and the laws by the connivance of the city officials, and they existed in this city before the high tax was imposed, as Dr. Peter Funk knows, unless he refused to learn the facts, which would seem to be the case from the mess of misinformation he carried away from here and is retailing in New York.

It is also untrue that high license brings the saloon question into politics. On the contrary, it keeps it out of politics. Since our High-License law was passed the saloon question has not influenced our State or city or county politics in the least. For a dozen years before the High-License law was enacted the saloons were active factors in all our politics, and through their aid the criminal classes and ballot-box stuffers carried our city and county elections. The present Mayor owes each of his elections to saloon influence. The last time he ran only a part of the saloons took an active part at the polls, and his old 10,000 majority melted out of sight, and he retained his position by counting in the votes of 600 unnaturalized Italians cast in one ward. The truth of the matter is, that the prohibition cranks are at heart allies of the Democratic rum party in New York now, as they were in 1884, when, with the help of their decoy duck candidate, St. John, they contributed to the election of Cleveland, who takes his bug-juice straight. They want to cover up their hypocrisy by stale, musty, and hypocritical arguments.

COOK'S APATHETIC LEGISLATORS.

Notwithstanding the pressing demands of Chicago and Cook County for reformatory legislation, the members of the legislative delegation from this part of the State, with a few exceptions, seem to be strangely inert and inactive. Fully half the session has passed, and very little progress has been made with any of the bills introduced in behalf of the taxpayers of this city and county. The bill for the election of County Commissioners on a general ticket annually, or in any way to give the people control of the board, has not yet been acted on by the committee to which it has been referred, though every day's developments in reference to the boodle Commissioners point to its necessity. It looks as if there was an undercurrent running to continue the present abominable method of electing the Commissioners in batches of five in order that boodleism may continue to be self-perpetuating, and also to continue the five rotten borough country districts which have contributed three to four crooks in the board for the last dozen years.

Nothing has been done in reference to the bill for the management of the fiscal business of the county by the Commissioners. The Jury Commission bill to prevent the crooks from packing the grand juries sleeps in the committee pigeonhole. The bill for the redistricting of the city into twenty-four or twenty-five wards has not been reported, nor has the bill to enable suburbs to annex themselves to cities where they desired it. Some progress has been made with Meyer's Street-Railway bill and with Decker's bill for the division of overgrown villages like Hyde Park and Lake. None of the other bills have been pushed forward.

The Minnesota Legislature adjourned sine die last Friday, after having passed a $1,000 liquor tax law for cities and $500 tax on village saloons, a new election law, a railroad law, an anti-butterine law, a market law, and several other measures of great importance. The Minnesota Assembly met at the same time as the Illinois Assembly. The latter body cannot point to any bill of general importance which has passed both Houses yet. What is the meaning of this inert, dilatory action? What have our legislators been doing? or, rather, Why have they not been doing? Especially what have the members of the Cook County delegation been doing? Much was expected from them. They made many large and fair promises. Their performances have not equaled the smallest of their promises. They were not sent to Springfield to dawdle away the time or to introduce bills which they had no intention of following up. Their apathy so far is unaccountable. If they keep on in their present drowsy course they will be held to a disagreeable accountability by their constituents. The legislative needs of this enormous county of nearly a million people are naturally great. The forty Cook County members since they went to Springfield seem to have forgotten the fact that they specially represent more than a quarter of the population of Illinois. The people who elected them may have occasion to rouse them by some sharp prodding one of these days to a sense of their neglected duty. Two of the leading bills introduced by them ought to be reported back to the Assembly this week and put on their passage.

SENATOR GIBBS has had an amendment inserted in the Police Pension bill in committee providing that instead of the officers and men paying $1 per month each towards the pension fund each officer shall contribute 1 per cent of his salary per month. This is a good amendment. The first provision was inequitable and unjust, inasmuch as the amount to be contributed was to be the same for all grades, the Captain who gets $2,000 paying the same as the patrolman who gets $800. The retiring pension, however, was to be graded according to salary. The injustice of such a law was manifest. The justice of Senator Gibbs' amendment is equally manifest. In this connection it may be well to say that the bill will be a much more valuable one to the policemen if the Common Council can be induced to pass a stringent, well-drafted dog ordinance which will provide for a license fee of $5 for every canine in the city. Under such a provision many thousands could be collected every year. At the present time not half the money is collected. The policemen do not care to be impounding dogs at $2 apiece. Besides, there is no pound for them. The present ordinance is a farce, and dogs have become a nuisance and a pest in the city. There are probably 10,000 of them. Not more than 4,000 are licensed. It has lately become a fashionable fad among foolish women to keep dogs. This has increased the canine population. Under the $5 system the fad might not be abated, but the pups would be fewer. Some people who now keep dogs would give them up rather than pay the $10 license in addition to feeding them, a somewhat expensive business in many instances. The policemen would take the trouble to collect the license if it was so considerable a sum. Thus two benefits would result—the police pension fund would be swelled and the dog nuisance would be considerably abated.

LAND COMMISSIONER SPARKS has ruthlessly pricked one of Rufus Hatch's land-scheme bubbles. It was given out a few days ago that Uncle Rufus and a syndicate of New York capitalists had purchased a land grant covering 79,000,000 acres of land in New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado, including the notorious Maxwell land grant. Investigation proves that if Rufus and his syndicate purchased they purchased from men who had no authority to sell. The so-called Maxwell grant was long ago exposed as a fraud. Other portions of the "grant" are founded on the pretended claim of a person named Beale. Commissioner Sparks, writing to a correspondent concerning the whole affair, says:

> I infer that your inquiry relates to a newspaper paragraph recently published stating that a syndicate had purchased an alleged private land claim embracing an enormous quantity of land, including portions of Texas, Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Colorado. I have to advise you that no possession has been acquired by any person or persons of 60,000,000 [79,000,000] or any other number of acres of land under the alleged claim, and that the records of this office disclose no foundation for a legitimate claim of this character. No person has any legal right to attempt to control or dispose of public lands of the United States upon the pretext of such claim. Persons who purchase "quitclaim deeds" from claimants of alleged private land grants do so at their own risk.

The rumor of the alleged purchase was probably started for stock-jobbing purposes. It will not do much harm. There are few people silly enough to believe that it is possible for any syndicate to acquire in these days of anti-monopoly territory greater than the States of Iowa and Illinois through the operation of sharpers.

STATESMAN LAWLER is once more among his admiring townsmen. He looks like a man who is glad to lay aside for a time the job of carrying the United States on his back, and to breathe the pure air of home again, unvexed by the howl of rage from the baffled foe or the equally bewildering avalanche of applause from enthusiastic friends; and yet there is upon his Napoleonic brow the stamp of heroic resolve to save this country if it takes every cent of the surplus, and to devote himself to this task with all his energies so long as a plurality of sixteen stands at his back.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The immediate cause of the disruption of the Boston Ideals is not commercial, it is artistic, and relates to a dispute over the reason why Zelie de Lussan, the prima donna, declines to appear in tights. She has refused to appear in any rôle requiring the absence or immodest shortening of her skirts, advancing the theory that no woman is justified in doing on the stage what she would not do in a polite parlor. Somebody in the company sent to a theatrical journal an anonymous letter charging that her real motive was the concealment of knock-knees.

What's this we hear? What's this we see?
Reflections on the Lussan knee?
Why, 'tis as false as false can be!
This is a charge unique,
Begotten of stage pique.
Knock-kneed,
Indeed!

She may be guilty of "a mash,"
She may have caused the vicious clash
Of tempers, the eternal smash
Of the once-famed Ideals,
But she, from head to heels,
Is neat
And sweet.

Faults of the head or heart, 'tis true,
May be brought out till all is blue,
But guess-work charges will not do;
It is not in good taste
To hit below the waist.
Knock-kneed,
Indeed!

ONE of the professed objects of the Knights of Labor is to prevent strikes. How nearly they attain this end is shown by some statistics collected by *Bradstreet's*. In 1886 there were nineteen strikes in January; in 1887 there were ninety-two. In February, 1886, there were five strikes; in 1887, seventy-four. So far this year 100,000 workmen have been involved in labor difficulties of the country, and nearly 60,000 of them have returned to work unbenefited. Is it not pretty plain, therefore, that if the Knights really wish to prevent strikes and kindred troubles their methods and local leaders must be changed?—*Ex.*

AN ordinary steel trap set on almost any street corner in Chicago just now will catch an Aldermanic candidate. In nine cases out of ten he will be found not worth catching.

THE strings attached to the boodlers do not resemble cables yet in appearance, but they are strong. There isn't a string in the lot likely to break or stretch as far as Canada.

TWO OF our Springfield contemporaries seem to think that they can justify the selection of an unsheltered mud-hill in Sangamon County as a camping-ground for the First Brigade of the State Guards by abusing and vilifying the officers and men of that command and by uttering false and malicious statements concerning Chicago. The *Journal*, for instance, refers to the boys of the First Brigade as "Fitz-Simons' dudes." Such expressions from one of the Anarchistic or Socialistic spouters could be easily understood. They seem strangely out of place in the editorial columns of a paper with some claims to respectability. The soldiers thus stigmatized have been complimented by Gen. Drum and Capt. Swan of the United States army for their steadiness, discipline, and soldierly bearing. Sneers like those indulged in by both the Springfield organs were common enough among Copperheads during the War of the Rebellion, when the clerks, bookkeepers, and salesmen of the city stores organized regiments which proved their gallantry and their daring on the battle-field.

But vilification and vituperation do not constitute argument, and neither of the organs of the Springfield hucksters, hackmen, and hostelries has yet given any good reason why the First Brigade should be dragged off south 200 miles and forced to encamp during the torrid heat of a St. Louis summer on an unsheltered piece of clay land, where the dust is suffocating and the water is unfit to drink by people accustomed to the use of pure lake water. They have given no reason why such a location should be preferred to the Highwood plateau, with its cool lake breeze, its splendid drill grounds, its abundant supply of pure water, its bathing facilities, and its many other advantages. The *Journal* says that the water supply of Chicago was not as good as it ought to be a few days this spring, meaning it doubtless as an argument against the encampment of the First Brigade at Highwood, twenty miles north of Chicago, in summer. The other arguments of the two Springfield organs are equally trifling and inconsequential. Both ought to be ashamed of themselves for their vile abuse of the brave young men of the First Brigade.

CURRENT NOTES.

A good position in society is not proof against sin. Adam and Eve were the very best people in the world when they were cast out of Eden.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The wolves in Minnesota have chased a lawyer twenty miles over the snow, and the local press denounces them for unprofessional conduct.—*San Francisco Alta.*

She—"Your little wife made that cake with her own dear little hands!" He—"Well, now, if my little wife will eat that cake with her own dear little mouth I will be satisfied."—*Life.*

Old gent—"How old are you Fanny?" Fanny—"I was 10 years old my last birthday." "You don't look to be so old as that." "How you men do flatter us poor women!"—*Texas Siftings.*

The test of a Welsh rarebit is in its effect the same as that of a mushroom—if it kills, then one may know that it is a toadstool; if the Welsh rarebit makes one have a first-class nightmare then it is the Welsh rarebit par excellence.—*Boston Post.*

Perhaps the saddest state of things revealed by the earthquake is that in one hotel a solitary young man dwelt in company with fourteen unmarried ladies and sixty-eight widows. That poor young man must have had some reassuring to do when the earthquake began to quake.—*London Letter.*

An Eastern man who recently went to Topeka was taken a long distance into the country by a real-estate agent, who began showing a number of bargains in Topeka lots. "Are we still in Topeka?" the stranger inquired, looking around over the bleak prairie. "O, yes; this locality is convenient to business," the agent answered. "I was in Wichita the other day," the stranger continued, "and I am certain I was offered these same lots as a part of Wichita; that is the reason I inquired if we were in Topeka."—*Leavenworth (Kas.) Times.*

PERSONALS.

Indian Jerry of Fresno Flat, Cal., recently ended a sentence of 1,000 days for killing another Indian. He celebrated his return to camp by the murder of a second Indian and is now in jail awaiting trial.

The wife of a Passaic County (N. J.) farmer gave birth on Washington's Birthday to four babies, all of whom are alive and likely to grow to man's estate.

Report says that Mr. T. B. Aldrich has a dog trained to carry rolls of MS. sent in by would-be contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly* and drop them into the waste-basket.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "It is rumored that Lawrence Barrett's eldest unmarried daughter is to wed Edwin Booth. This was the real reason of Barrett's undertaking the management of Booth this season."

William Oppel of Howell, Mich., is 87 years old, a bachelor, and a miser. He is worth several thousands of dollars, and yet the other day he fell in the street exhausted for want of food. In the hovel where he lives were found a sack of flour and several hundred dollars in silver. The old man insists that he ought to go to the poorhouse.

Frank M. Gray, editor of a Washington Territory paper, is a Republican, but his wife, who helps him, is a Democrat. The good woman kept quiet until her husband went off to collect subscriptions, and then, being obliged to write the editorials, she let herself out in a way which nearly paralyzed her husband's Republican constituency.

Mrs. Annie Dean Clopper, half-sister of the once famous Julia Dean, died last week in Denver. Two weeks before her death she had a dream in which she saw her approaching end, saw her body laid in the coffin, and the scene impressed itself so vividly upon her mind that she observed the dress in which she was clothed, the manner in which her hair was arranged, and even the ornaments in her collar. All efforts on the part of her friends to laugh away this unpleasant memory were unavailing. She believed that her hour was approaching, and at the time she especially charged her friends that when she died she wanted to be clothed just as she had appeared to herself in the coffin. Her request was complied with, and the corpse was dressed for burial and every detail arranged as she had particularly requested, even to the position of the head.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT TO SIGN THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Opposit Opinions of Lawyers Who Have Given the Matter Attention—Precedent of a Hundred Years Against Such Action—A Citizen of Illinois Forced into the German Army—Reappointment of Postmasters in This State—Results of the Failure of the Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—Congressmen here keep amusing themselves with the talk of the President signing the River and Harbor bill. It is definitly known that Mr. Cleveland will sign neither this nor any other measure on which he failed to act before Congress adjourned. The talk has not been profitless, as it has brought out some strong opinions for and against the President's right to sign a bill after Congress ends. Senator Sherman thinks he has clearly this right, while Speaker Carlisle takes the opposit view. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary in an Illinois case, the Speaker thinks that the uniform practice for a hundred years—with the single exception of Lincoln's signature to the Abandoned-Property act—should settle the question. In the Abandoned-Property act the House Judiciary Committee was unanimous in the opinion that a validating act was necessary and one was passed. But in view of the Supreme Court decision many lawyers hold this validating act to have been superfluous. In the case of Leven Hickory vs. The State of Illinois, growing out of the Governor of that State signing a bill after the adjournment, the Supreme Court decided unanimously that the act was valid. The Constitution in this case was identical as to this point with the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court decided that all the clause in the Constitution after the words "If he approve he shall sign it," relates to "unsigned bills," and that all signed bills become laws under its provisions. Chief Justice Drake of the Court of Claims (retired) has no doubt that the President has a right to sign bills after the 4th of March. Under the Captured and Abandoned Property act probably $15,000,000 was paid out on claims. Taking up the Constitution, he says that the sentence: "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same shall be a law [by the expiration of time] in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law"—by operation of time. He says that this refers to "unsigned bills" and its meaning is the same as if the omitted "by operation of time" were expressed in words.

Lawyers Say He Can Sign.

JACKSON, Miss., March 7.—[Special.]—Some of the lawyers of this city, including Attorney-General Miller of this State, feeling an interest in the River and Harbor bill, sent a telegram today to Secretary Lamar as to the power of the President to sign the bill now. They say that the Constitution of New York as to approval of bills is identical with that of the United States, and cite People vs. Bowers, 21 New York, page 517, wherein the Supreme Court of that State held that the Governor could approve after adjournment a bill received by him within the ten days mentioned.

ILLINOIS AFFAIRS.

A Citizen of the State Compelled to Enter the German Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—The State Department has forwarded to the American Minister at Berlin instructions to investigate the arrest by the German Government of Richard Reabecker, a citizen of Strasburg, Shelby County, Ill. Reabecker is a naturalized citizen of the United States. In December he started for Germany on a visit, arriving in that country Jan. 6, 1887. Three days later he was arrested and compelled to enter the German army, and is still held a prisoner subject to military service. Usually cases of this kind are brought to the attention of the United States by its foreign representatives, but Reabecker's arrest seems to have been unheard of here, as the first news the State Department got on the subject was when the papers were forwarded from Illinois showing his citizenship, and telling how he came to be arrested. If the circumstances of the arrest are found to be as stated a demand will be made on the German Government for Reabecker's instant release. It will probably be a month before a report is made to the State Department.

Nearly all the Illinois Postmasters on whose nomination the Senate failed to act were reappointed by the President today. At Atlanta some of the people had wanted the son of the late Postmaster appointed rather than Dr. Kirk, but as this was about the only opposition it was not thought right that a new man should be named merely because the Senate failed to reach Kirk's name on the calendar. The Post-Office Committee did not have time to investigate all the charges against S. P. Tufts at Centralia, but if his management of the office suits the citizens it is not likely anything will be pressed next December. Postmaster White of Barry has to meet some objections, but he will also be given a chance to overcome them. The nomination of J. H. Johnston at Woodstock was hung up in the Senate, to give Elijah Haines the privilege of undoing him at the White House, but the Lake County farmer seems not to have impressed the President, as Johnston has been reappointed. At Ravenswood, Agnes Ross is named in place of Mr. Brown. No appointment has yet been made for Rochelle, but the belief is that Gardner will have to go.

The Controller of the Currency said this afternoon that he has not been able as yet to take action in regard to the designation of additional reserve cities under the recent act of Congress authorizing such designation when requested by three-fourths of the National banks in the city where such privileges are desired. He will do nothing, he says, until he has received a certified copy of the bill from the Department of State. He expects to receive this in a few days and will at once make arrangements for the speedy execution of the law.

Representative Adams and Senator Cullom called on Attorney-General Garland today. They wanted him to move in the pending Lake-Front litigation with the Illinois Central. Mr. Adams explained that the resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to intervene had been unanimously reported from the House Judiciary Committee, and would have passed without opposition had the session not been so far along. In view of this Mr. Adams thought the Attorney-General would be fully justified in acting to protect the interest of the United States. Mr. Garland thought he could hardly assume what the action of Congress would have been. He knew that it had not passed any resolution on the subject and was not bound to move at all. He recognized, however, the importance of the matter, and if it was brought to his notice by any other department of the Government some means might be found for the Department of Justice taking steps on behalf of the United States. This might be done by the Treasury Department, but as Tom Keefe never succeeded in getting the Treasury officials to give much weight to the alleged encroachments of the Illinois Central, there is little reason to think they can be interested now. Representative Adams in his capacity as a member of Congress from Illinois will probably address a letter to the Attorney-General setting forth the facts, and this may form the ground for official action.

EFFECTS OF THE DEFICIENCIES.

The Signal Service Seriously Crippled—In the Post-Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The signal service is likely to be sadly pinched by the failure of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. The deficiency estimates for this service aggregated $23,770, a large part of the total being estimated for transportation and mileage. The estimate for transportation of men and baggage was a small item, amounting to but $2,325, but the failure of Congress to appropriate that sum will cause much embarrassment, for, according to the statement of the Chief Signal Officer, it is now impossible to move a man, even to discharge or reenlist him, or to replace those who are dead or dangerously ill. The term of service of a number of men has expired, but they must be retained in the corps from lack of money to send them to their homes. The most serious consequence of the failure of the bill perhaps will be the discontinuance of the storm warnings, cold waves, etc., at a number of important points owing to the failure of the item appropriating $18,000 for telegraphing and reporting these warnings. So nearly exhausted is the sum available for this purpose that a heavy cut must be made in the service at a very early day.

The Postmaster-General said today that the failure of the Deficiency bill will not in any way interfere with the operations of his department except to delay the establishment of the free-delivery service in new places.

THE VACANT CHAIRS.

Retired Congressmen Who Are Willing to Take Almost Anything.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—The ex-Congressmen who are willing to serve their country multiply. W. D. Hill of Ohio would like to be Commissioner of Patents. His chances are not good for this, as Don Dickinson's W. L. Bancroft of Port Huron is said to be slated for the position. Bancroft was rejected by the Senate for Collector of the Port. T. B. Ward, of Lafayette, Ind., would take any kind of a Territorial place. It is whispered that James H. Ward of Chicago would consent to leave his business interests if a big enough Consulship came his way. Eden and Riggs are reported to take a sensible view and to be asking nothing from the Administration. They prefer to go back home and keep up their law practice. Morrison's call to the Inter-State Commission is about as sure as anything in politics can be. The first-class foreign places in the gift of the President are growing. They will undoubtedly be given to Congressmen who have deserved well of the Administration. By the death of Consul-General Heap Constantinople is left almost without American representatives. This will probably hasten the appointment both of the Minister to succeed S. S. Cox and the Consul-General to succeed Heap. The St. Petersburg Consul-Generalship is also vacant.

IN GENERAL.

Senator Cullom on His Way to the Logan Services in New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom went to New York tonight to deliver the eulogy at the Logan memorial service in Brooklyn tomorrow evening. The arrangements for the service are in charge of prominent citizens of Brooklyn and preparations have been made on an elaborate scale for the meeting, which is to be held in the Academy of Music. Ex-Mayor Seth Low is to preside and Mr. Beecher was to have officiated as chaplain. Senator Cullom is to be the only speaker.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSIONERS.

It is stated that the President will certainly appoint the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners this week, and possibly Wednesday. There are no new names to be added to those already mentioned as likely to be appointed.

REAPPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

Presidential Postmasters were appointed today as follows: James L. Scott, Mattoon, Ill., vice John Cunningham, resigned; George Procaskey, Rockport, Ind., vice Lyman S. Gilkey, commission expired; Charles E. Kinder, Miamisburg, O., vice Henry Poltin, commission expired. The following reappointments as Presidential Postmasters were made today, the Senate having failed to act on the original nominations: William T. Kirk, Atlanta, Ill.; William F. White, Barry, Ill.; Samuel P. Tufts, Centralia, Ill.; Agnes Ross, Ravenswood, Ill.; Joel H. Johnston, Woodstock, Ill.; John F. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas.; A. M. McPherson, Galena, Kas.; Robert A. A. Pike, Olathe, Kas.; James P. Carleton, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Richard Burke, What Cheer, Ia.; Mark S. Howlett, Jonesville, Mich.; Fred Puhler, Ada, Minn.; George W. Lewis, Black River Falls, Wis.

M'CUE'S PROSPECTS.

It is expected that Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, will either be appointed as the additional Circuit Judge for the New York district for the trial of customs cases, or that he will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the event of Mr. Fairchild's appointment as Secretary.

MINOR MATTERS.

Acting-Secretary Fairchild today made arrangements for the redemption of trade dollars at all the Sub-Treasuries. This will include the Treasury at Washington.

Mr. Trotter, the new Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, called at the White House today in company with ex-Recorder Matthews, and was formally presented to the President. It was their first meeting.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending March 5 was 313,714. The issue during the corresponding week of last year was 356,320. The shipments of fractional silver coin during February amounted to $291,859.

It is expected that Secretary Lamar will render a decision in the Sioux City and St. Paul Iowa land-grant matter this week, the attorneys of the railroads having presented the reasons why the lands should not be opened to settlement as recommended by Commissioner Sparks.

Commissioner Sparks has ordered the restoration to entry of 12,300 acres of land in the Reed City (Mich.) Land District which were selected in 1871 by the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company. This decision and the present action open the lands to settlement and entry under the public Land laws.

Archbishop Croke's Advice.

The cable reports gave no adequate idea of Archbishop Croke's forcible advocacy of the non-payment of taxes by the Irish farmers pending the settlement of the land and home-rule questions. Writing to the Dublin *Freeman* of Feb. 20, inclosing a contribution for the Dillon defense fund, the Archbishop said:

> I opposed a "No Rent" manifesto six years ago because, apart from other reasons, I thought it was inopportune, and not likely to be generally acted on. Had a manifesto against paying taxes been issued at the time I should certainly have supported it on principle. I am in precisely the same frame of mind just now. Our line of action as a people appears to me to be in this respect both suicidal and inconsistent. We pay taxes to a Government that uses them, not for the public good and in accordance with the declared wishes of the taxpayers, but in direct and deliberate opposition to them. We thus supply a stick to beat ourselves with; we put a whip into the hands of men who use it to lash and lacerate us. This is suicidal; and, in the presence of the actual state of things in Ireland just now, it is inconsistent besides. We run the plan of campaign against bad landlords and stop what they call their rent, and we make no move whatever against the Government that pays "horse, foot, and dragoons" for protecting them and enforcing their outrageous exactions. Our money goes to fee and feed a gang of needy and voracious lawyers, to purchase bludgeons for policemen to be used in smashing the skulls of our people, and generally for the support of a foreign garrison or native slaves who hate and despise everything Irish and every genuine Irishman. The policeman is pampered and paid, the patriot is persecuted. Our enforced taxes go to sustain the one; we must further freely tax ourselves to defend the other. How long, I ask, is this to be tolerated?

It will strike most Americans—no matter what they may think about the justice of the Archbishop's position—that the Government which prosecutes men who refuse to pay extortionate rents and widows and young girls who resist eviction, but which is afraid to prosecute Dr. Croke, is pursuing a cowardly policy. Had the Irish farmers a tithe of the pluck and spirit of the Archbishop they could utterly demoralize such a Government in a month.

To Regulate Gas Wells.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7.—The bill introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives Friday, providing that no oil or gas well shall be drilled on any tract within a distance of 300 feet of the boundary line, except it be on the boundary line itself, in which case the product of the well shall be equally divided between the adjoining landowners, is the first feasible measure that has ever been suggested by which the excessive production of petroleum could be prevented by law. There has always been a class of producers who are determined to get all the oil possible out of land in their control in as short a time as possible, no matter how large the total daily product of the region is or how low the market price rules. To do this they have strung wells so close to their boundary lines that not only the oil on their own lands was drained, but the deposits on the other side of the lines were drawn upon as well.

Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, O., March 7.—The mangled remains of Henry Baldwin were found on the railroad track yesterday, and the indications point strongly to murder, his throat having the appearance of having been cut. He was known to have considerable money with him Saturday, and his empty pocketbook was found near his body.

Short in His Accounts.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—The President of the Farmers' National Bank of Cynthiana, Ky., says today that Paul King, the cashier, who attempted suicide a few days ago, was $8,000 short in his accounts.

PATTI IS WITH US AGAIN.

THE CONCERT GIVEN AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL LAST NIGHT.

A Cold Audience During the Earlier Part of the Program, Which Awakened When the Diva Appeared—Maggie Mitchell as Fanchon at Hooley's—The Boston Ideals at the Grand—At the Other Theatres —The Drew Reunion—Foyer Gossip.

The first part of the Patti program last night was miscellaneous. Sig. Migliara sang an aria buffa from the "Barbiere" very acceptably. He has a voice of pleasant quality and shows considerable spirit in his work. Sig. Novara was twice recalled for his singing of Verdi's "Infelice." Galassi received an encore for his rendition of the cavatina, "Largo al Factotum," responding with another selection. Mme. Scalchi being indisposed did not appear in this part of the program. Sig. Guille sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" Meditation on Bach's first prelude, taking the high B natural near the close with excellent effect, and closing with the same note in falsetto. He was obliged to repeat the number. The audience remained rather cold throughout this part of the entertainment. With the appearance of Mme. Patti in the "Barbiere" greater interest was manifested, and her performance of "Una voce" in the "lesson scene" was warmly applauded. Sig. Corsi made a fair Almaviva, Galassi a vivacious Figaro, and Migliara a comical Bartolo, while Novara was acceptable in the small part of Don Basilio.

After the curtain fell Mme. Patti gave "Home, Sweet Home," which was greeted with the usual enthusiasm. In this one absurdity was noticeable. In the words "An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain," "home" and "splendor" were closely connected and the latter separated from "dazzles." Decidedly one of the most interesting features of the evening was the duet singing of Mmes. Patti and Scalchi in "Semiramide." Despite her indisposition Mme. Scalchi's voice rang out with the same trumpet-like tone as of old.

Maggie Mitchell at Hooley's.

There were many persons who renewed last evening their impressions of Maggie Mitchell by seeing her in the old part of Fanchon, which of all the more or less trivial characters she essays is the one that has the truest human feeling in it, and is, therefore, the one most tenderly treated by the irreverent years. There is not now, and one cannot remember a time when there was, the slightest touch of idealism or poetry in her impersonation of the witch's daughter; but the straightforward, realistic way in which she goes about the portrayal pleases by its strong sincerity. One can hardly say that there is the ingenuous quality in her acting, or that spontaneity is shown in the delivery of a single passage. There pervades her work, however, an earnest sympathy with instinctive goodness, in appreciating which an audience forgets the too frequent sharpness of tone and the restlesnes of action which passes for vivacity. Her pathos is still of that convincing kind which is so peculiarly her own; she is argumentatively touching. One feels somewhat resentful at oneself for not being deeply affected when she puts Fanchon's woes so deliberately and emphatically before one's eyes. The company seems to be almost the same that Miss Mitchell has brought here on former visits, being harmoniously even in the matter of mediocrity. Mr. R. F. McClannin was the Father Barbeaud, Mr. Charles Abbott, Landry, and Miss Lillian Andrews, who looked altogether too good-natured for so ungrateful a part, was the Madelon. The performance was received with much cordiality.

The Drew Reunion.

There was a family reunion yesterday at the house of Mrs. John Drew, No. 140 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, in honor of the ninety-first birthday of Mrs. Eliza Kinlock, Mrs. Drew's mother, who half a century ago was one of the most beautiful women on the stage. It is thirty years since she retired from the boards. Besides Mrs. John Drew, there were present John Drew of Daly's company and his wife, formerly known to the stage as Josephine Baker; Maurice Barrymore and his wife, Georgie Drew Barrymore, and Adene Drew of McCaull's "Ruddigore" company. Sidney Drew, who is supporting Miss Marguerite Fish in this city, was not present.

One of the Philadelphia papers says: "Mrs. Kinlock is quite active, and time has dealt so kindly with her that she looks nearer 61 than 91. She walks down to the Arch Street Theatre occasionally and sits in her daughter's private box and watches the performance with much interest. She has a good appetite, a retentive memory, and her conversation is a wealth of entertaining reminiscences of the stage when Edwin Forrest was a young man. Mrs. Kinlock is a wonderful old lady. She is proud of her daughter, and her grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and they are all very proud of her."

The Boston Ideals at the Grand.

The Grand Opera-House was crammed last evening. It were idle to ask whether the audience was attracted by that bit of weary sentimentality, "The Bohemian Girl," or by the advertising the Boston Ideals have received of late. At this stage of the game one hardly looks for harmony in Col. Foster's organization, but beyond doubt there was ever so much of it in the performance last evening. Miss de Lussan every one knows. Her bright, sweet voice and dainty method stamp her as one of the most promising of light opera singers. She needs only two things—grace and the power of obliterating Miss de Lussan. Her personality is so obtrusive that she forgets to admire Arline in admiring her. Of the others in the cast little is to be said. Mr. Tom Karl, Mr. Clark, and Mr. McDonald are veterans in Bohemian sentimentality. The chorus sang well—as it has for years—and acted with the wooden intensity that Miss Ober inculcated years ago. The audience gave the opera a warm reception and of a surety it would be impertinent to ask the reason who.

Other Theatres.

Edwin Arden, a young actor of freshness and force, and who has the advantage of youth and good looks, is appearing at the Academy this week in a drama of Western life called "Eagle's Nest." The play is made up of the usual frontier elements, but as it has some true romantic color it is superior to most works of its class. Mr. Arden, who, by the way, is a son-in-law of Tom Keene, dresses picturesquely and acts with feeling. Mrs. and Mrs. George Knight have transferred their boisterous farce, "Over the Garden Wall," to the Windsor. The piece has been presented so often in this city that it is familiar to playgoers. The audience drawn last night was a large one.

"A Soap Bubble," by Montgomery Phister, is of the farcical order, but is more cleverly done than most plays of its class. Its fun is of the lightest kind, but is entirely inoffensive. It was seen here last season, and is at the People's this week. Mr. T. J. Farron and Miss Grace Emmett take the principal parts, and make the performance go with much snap.

People who visited the Criterion last night must have been agreeably disappointed. The "comedy drama" called "Sis" has never been presented in Chicago, and it doesn't matter much if it is not given again, for the play amounts to very little, but a bright, clever young person, heretofore unknown, pleased an audience greatly. Miss Myra Goodwin is very slim, rather pretty, has a clear, sweet voice, and is a remarkable dancer. Her varied gifts she uses to good purpose, and is well supported by G. W. Grath and Miss Libby Noxon; the remainder of the company are sticks. There is a smoothness and neatness to Miss Goodwin's work which should win her a reputation in the field she has essayed. She made the audience enthusiastic by her very adroitness. It was not good acting, merely dexterity, but the young lady gave evidence of greater powers than she exhibited. She is clever and full of promise.

At the Casino there is something of a change from the recent exhibitions of young women who sing and dance a little. The performance is more varied and is drawing good houses.

The light opera "A New Arcadia" is drawing well at the Standard, not without desert. The company averages a clever one, and Corinne, in the part of Tomtom, is captivating. The opera is absurd enough to please all who like absurdity, and there is much good music in it. The houses have been good.

Foyer Gossip.

The Boston *Herald* takes occasion to remark that "there is a Mr. Margaret Mather now."

The "Standing-Room Only" sign is displayed at the beginning of Dixey's second week at the Chicago Opera-House.

It is understood that Wheeler's "Big Pony," which Nat Goodwin is to bring out in New York, is a satire on the "Wild East."

John Stetson is rather skeptical that Mrs. James Brown Potter can elevate the American stage. "Does she think," he exclaims, "that she can jerk it up like a drop curtain?"

Miss Agnes Herndon's engagement at the Columbia is rather long-drawn out in being extended to a second week. A small audience witnessed the repetition of "The Commercial Tourist's Bride."

Some of the salaries in the American opera company are said to be as follows: Theodore Thomas, $1,000 per week; Manager Locke, $800; M. W. Whitney, $600 per week; and Candidus $5,000 per month.

The recent death of Mrs. Henry Wood brings to light the fact that she at no time received a penny for the use of any dramatization of her novel "East Lynne," a play which has made fortunes for managers and actors on both sides of the water.

In Louisville recently an actress gave so poor a performance that the management of the local theatre would not permit her to repeat it. The New York *Sun* commends this heroic treatment to other managers of combination theatres, and thinks that the public would appreciate it.

Among the pieces in Miss Anderson's repertory for the London season are "A Winter's Tale," which has not been seen there since the days of Charles Kean, and "Fazio," a play in which she appeared very early in her career. Lord Lytton, it is said, will furnish her with a new poetical drama.

THE LUMBERMEN'S ANNUAL MEET.

Secretary Hotchkiss Resigns—Chicago's Deteriorating Trade—Election of Officers.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held yesterday. About 150 members and invited guests sat down to a lunch provided by the retiring President, Mr. Perley Lowe. Dr. Fawcett of the M. E. Church said grace. There were also other clergymen present. The retiring President was tendered a vote of thanks and Secretary Hotchkiss read his yearly report. The present membership of the exchange was given at 120 firms, with fifteen applicants for membership. In lumber and shingles alone the following amount had been handled during the last year: Lumber, stock in hand Jan. 1, 1886, 725,928,261 feet; entered during 1886, 1,660,589,000; total, 2,386,517,261 feet. Shingles, stock Jan. 1, 1886, 396,053,940; entered during 1886, 775,725,000; total, 1,171,778,940. The report also embodied an account of the labor disturbances in the lumber district last year. Mr. Hotchkiss announced his retirement from the Secretaryship after six years of service, and tendered his acknowledgments for the considerate treatment he had received.

Mr. S. K. Martin was invited to address the meeting on the condition of trade affairs in Europe, whence Mr. Martin has just returned. He said his journey abroad had made him more content with America and its methods of work, and asserted that the brains of the lumber trade in America were in Chicago, and that this was and would continue to be the headquarters of the lumber trade. A. G. Van Schaick, however, thought Chicago as a lumber centre was deteriorating and had been going backward for years past; owing to the exhaustion of Illinois lumber the centre of operations was now Wisconsin. His firm had branched out into these new districts and would probably do so to a larger extent in the near future. Chicago lumbermen now depended on their natural market; they should not seek to supply the whole country as they had done before. One million feet of lumber would now meet the demand of this section. The superfluous amount received made the rates; prices and profits would be much more satisfactory if the supply was curtailed or directed into other quarters, which could easily be done if proper means were adopted. Mr. Martin then modified in a measure his previous remarks, and agreed to some extent with the views of Mr. Van Schaick.

At the voting for directors the following thirteen were chosen: J. McLaren (who polled the highest number of votes, was nominated for President and will probably be elected to that post at the first meeting of the new directorate), M. B. Hull, D. S. Pate, A. C. Soper, C. A. Paltzer, G. C. Durgan, W. E. Strong, W. Shoemaker, D. S. Baldwin, R. A. Wells, W. P. Ketcham, G. Farwell, and W. W. Schultz. Committee of Arbitration: T. G. Morris, James Chamley, C. B. Flynn, C. Boyle, R. Larkins. Committee of Appeals: W. O. Goodman, John C. Spry, C. L. Washburn, J. H. Wallace, J. H. Swan.

THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Gratifying Showing of the Work of the Year Just Past.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Exchange was held yesterday at the Matteson House, about fifty ladies being present. Mrs. C. A. Spring Jr. in presenting her annual report took occasion to say some pleasant things about the exchange and its work for the year. There is a membership of 114, and there are 282 depositors, 148 having entered in the last year. The exchange exists for the purpose of finding a market for the work of poor women, which this city had not had previous to the organization of the society. To avoid crowding out the work of needy women, who are in all large cities placed at a disadvantage by the competition of women in comfortable circumstances, an imperative rule has been made that some member of the Board of Managers shall testify to the need of any woman whose work is accepted. By this means all women who simply embroider or sew for adding to comforts which they already possess are kept from competing and thus crowding out the work of the poor. The society takes 10 per cent of the receipts of sales, and this being insufficient to meet the expenses of rent, salaries, coal, etc., it was found necessary to establish a lunch-room to supply the deficit. The report of Mrs. Spring stated that much distress had been relieved, that the expressions of gratitude received from the many women who had been benefited by it were the best proof of its efficiency, and that the very wise action of the committees in keeping the standard of work high was the best educator that could be devised for the women employed.

Reports were read by the Chairmen of the various committees. During the year 37,204 lunches were served, for which $10,557 was received. The outlay for food, a good deal of which was purchased from needy women, was $9,168. Mrs. A. A. Carpenter presented a statement showing how the exchange had grown from 1879 to this year. The first year's receipts were $1,560 and the last year's $29,634. Of this latter sum $16,000 was paid to the women whose work was sold. The following officers were elected, being done by acclamation: President, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, Mrs. Lawrence Proudfoot; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Spring Jr.; Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. C. A. Gregory, Mrs. Thomas S. Chard; Treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Guthrie; Auditors, Mrs. A. P. Miller, Mrs. H. S. Frank; and sixty-seven members of the Board of Managers.

THE PRESENT REVIVAL IN THE CITY.

Encouraging Reports from All Parts of Town—The Preachers Rejoice.

At the noon prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall yesterday there was an enormous attendance. Bishop Fallows read from the forty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel and the Rev. Dr. Carnes led in prayer. Mr. Sankey sang "Bringing in the sheaves," and then Mr. Murphy spoke briefly, saying that in order to make the meetings successful a baptism of the Holy Spirit was needed and all the Christian people must aid in securing this. "Why not come to Him now?" was sung by Mr. Sankey, and then the ministers present began making their reports of the work in the various parts of the city.

The Rev. Mr. Flick of the Milwaukee Avenue district said that great interest was felt in the work in his section. Meetings were still being held in Humboldt Park Rink and a great many people were finding salvation.

The Rev. Mr. Brushingham reported for the West Side. He understood that in the First Congregational Church 135 new members had been received Sunday, and twenty-six had come into his own church. Since February 138 persons had united with his church, and they were still carrying on meetings.

Bishop Fallows said the work was deepening and broadening all the while. In his church they had had a ten days' mission, and intended to close the services last Friday, but by unanimous request had concluded to continue them another week.

Mr. Sankey sang "I know whom I have believed," and the Rev. Mr. McCord of the Armour Mission said the influence of the mission was rapidly spreading through the 15,000 non-church-going people in the southern section of the city, and a great number were being brought under the influence of Christ.

Mr. Morton told of the steady advance of the temperance work under the leadership of Mr. Murphy at Farwell Hall. Making allowance for all those who failed to keep the pledge, he thought it was evident that Mr. Murphy's work was doing a great good.

Col. George R. Clarke of the Pacific Garden Mission said there was no diminution in the attendance or interest in the mission. Mr. Kirkland of the Adelphi Mission, on Canal street, said that the interest in the mission meetings constantly increased, and that the influence of the meetings was being felt by the saloons in the neighborhood. The Rev. Mr. Leavitt of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church said sixty persons had united with his church since the meetings began there.

Mr. Sankey remarked that he found a marked religious interest all over the city where he had been.

Gleanings from Over the Sea.

Col. Rood, the English manager of lead mines in Corsica, has been murdered by miners.

Thomas Watson, a member of Parliament for the Ilkston division of Derbyshire, is dead, aged 64. He was a Liberal Home Ruler.

Gen. Castillo, Spanish Minister of War, is about to resign. It is probable that he will be succeeded by Gen. Campanos.

Mr. Lewis, United States Consul to Morocco, has arrived at Gibraltar, and is awaiting an American war ship to convey him to Tangiers.

An American play called "Hans, the Boatman," has been successfully produced at Sheffield. It is the first American play ever produced in England prior to being presented in America.

De Lesseps has been invited to visit Empress Augusta and attend imperial court festivities in Berlin. Count Herbette, the French Ambassador to Germany, will give a banquet to De Lesseps and hold a reception in his honor at the end of the week. It is said that Emperor William will confer the grand cordon of the order of the Black Eagle upon De Lesseps.

The Wabash's Troubles.

The Wabash Purchasing Committee has selected a name for its road, and yesterday a new set of articles of incorporation, with the "Wabash Western" as the name of the company, was sent to Jefferson City for record. Mr. Ashley said that, owing to the necessity for having the executive office of the company in New York until the tangles and snarls and the innumerable lawsuits growing out of the purchase and subsequent separation of the lines East from those West the organization of the Board of Directors for the first year would probably be himself as President, Col. Talmage First Vice-President and General Manager, and Mr. E. T. Wells Second Vice-President.

Not a Palatable Dose.

The New York *Herald*, as an independant paper, omitted from the speech of ex-Gov. Hoadly that portion of it in which he admitted the Democratic frauds in Cincinnati in October, 1885.

Blackall's Best Coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.00.

MAKING GERMAN HISTORY

PASSAGE OF THE SEPTENATE BILL ON ITS FIRST READING.

The Measure Introduced by the War Minister—Modified Opposition Exhibited by Those Who Caused the Dissolution of the Previous Reichstag—The Rival Parties Preparing for the Struggle in the English Parliament Over the Cloture Act—Dr. McGlynn's Case in Rome.

BERLIN, March 7.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—History was rapidly made in a debate in the Chamber of the Reichstag today. In an hour's session one or more leaders of each great party spoke, and the Septenate bill passed without division, and without the usual reference to committee, to a second reading. The rumor that Bismarck was to speak filled the galleries, but better informed Ministers and Deputies wasted no time in attending the session, the results of which were known in advance. From the elevated Ministerial benches below the Speaker's chair, but facing the House, the uniformed War Minister introduced the Septenate bill. His short, sharp speech proved by applause the temper of the House. Herr Windthorst (Catholic) showed the effect of the elections on him by a modified opposition to the bill. Herr Richter (Freisinnige) in a uselesly irritating speech bitterly opposed the Septenate. During this speech Bismarck entered the Reichstag, giving his usual formal bow and hand-shake to the President, who rose to receive him, and then receiving in the same way the Ministers who came to greet him. His bald head was held as erect as ever. The contents of the dispatch-box kept Bismarck busy for some time, writing with his characteristic long pencil held almost vertically. Then he stepped down to Von Moltke's seat in the second row of the House and held a whispered confab with him. Singer (Socialist) followed, expressing uncompromising opposition to the Septenate bill. Richter interrupted him repeatedly with laughter and groans. Then, as the President announced the unopposed passage on the first reading, Bismarck bowed to the Ministers and Speaker and passed out. On his way up Wilhelmstrasse to the palace enthusiastic crowds lined the streets and followed his carriage.

Today's boerse was only saved from a serious slump by the heavy purchases of houses most identified with Russian loans, and even their aid did not prevent a slight fall in Russians.

The Proceedings.

BERLIN, March 7.—In the Reichstag today the Septenate bill formally passed its first reading. Prince Bismarck was present. The bill will be taken up for its second reading tomorrow, and debate will ensue. Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party, will then declare his intentions in relation to the Septenate term. The other party leaders have announced that they will vote as they did when the bill was defeated in the late Reichstag.

The deficit that will be caused in the budget by the operation of the Septenate law will be covered by a fresh loan. All projects for fresh taxation have been postponed, and the session of the Reichstag will probably terminate in two months.

Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, introduced the Septenate bill. In his speech he said:

> Let us forget what has passed. There is no doubt about the acceptance of the bill, but the greater majority it receives the more significant will be its success. Therefore we ask you to vote for the bill in as strong a force as possible. This will be the finest fruit the session will ripen.

Herr Bennigsen said:

> I absolutely favor the bill. The elections decided a matter which has a national character, especially in view of the state of foreign politics. At such moment it is necessary to sink all political differences and abandon mere party tactics. Let us drop the question of whether greater danger threatens us from the east or from the west. One thing is certain: The Emperor's unalterable love of peace is inspiring a peaceful German policy and a steadfast endeavor of the Government to maintain peace on the Continent. The Reichstag has no direct influence upon foreign affairs. It can, however, strengthen the Government by promptly granting everything necessary for the defensive strength of the empire.

Dr. Windthorst said he believed the bill would be rapidly passed and would not require discussion in committee. He reserved for the Centre party until the entire results of the reballots were known the right of defining its position.

Herr Helldorf referred to the already known results of the elections as leaving the Reichstag no course but speedily assenting to the bill.

Herr Richter, the new German Liberal leader, said he maintained the stand taken by him before the dissolution of the last Reichstag. He would reintroduce his former motions, and, if rejected, would vote against the Septenate. After announcing that he would again submit a proposal for an imperial income tax he proceeded to argue that the fixing of a peace effective force had nothing to do with the country's being prepared for war. His party had always supported National objects, and would continue to do so. As for the Septenate it might prove a permanent measure. Although conscious that his party was in the minority, he would endeavor to urge the necessity of two years' service.

Herr von Kardoff supported the bill. He said two years' service had nothing to do with the question before the House. The Government placed before the country a question of confidence. The response of the nation had been given. A National majority had been established and everything would now be done to maintain it. Herr Richter would not again succeed in obtaining a majority in the Reichstag. In conclusion he urged the House to make the passage of the bill unanimous.

Herr Singer on behalf of the Socialists opposed the bill on account of the great financial burden it imposed upon the people.

Herr Reichenberger reserved his objection until the second reading.

It was then agreed to take the second reading at a plenary sitting. There was no proposal to refer the bill to a committee. The first reading of the budget takes place tomorrow.

At a reunion of the Centre party, with seventy-five members present, a general vote of confidence in the party leaders was passed.

A committee of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet have rejected all of Bishop Kopp's amendments to the Ecclesiastical bill. The Upper House will consider the bill in a plenary sitting March 18.

Emperor William yesterday received Herr Weddell Piesdorff, the President of the Reichstag. In the conversation which took place the Emperor said that he was reluctantly compelled to dissolve the late Reichstag. Despite his explanation to the Reichstag of the superiority of Germany's neighbors over her in military matters, the opposition majority refused to sanction the Military bill to the necessary extent, and the reasonable hope that the Septenate term would have been adopted after the example given by France proved fallacious. It was more gratifying now to cherish the hope that a large majority in the new Reichstag would accept the bill at the outset. In referring to the Pope during the elections, he said he had already been convinced of the pacific disposition of his Holiness, and that it was on this account that Germany had asked him to act as arbitrator in the dispute with Spain about the Caroline Islands. In conclusion, the Emperor expressed the hope that all the ecclesiastical troubles between Prussia and the Vatican would soon be peacefully and completely settled.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

A German Consul Refuses to Surrender a Person Who Appeals for Protection.

SOPHIA, March 7.—The German Consul at Rustchuk, whose protection was sought by Capt. Bollman, one of the leaders in the recent revolt, and who claims to be a Russian subject, has been requested by the Bulgarian authorities to surrender the refugee, and he has refused on the ground that his Government has not instructed him to do so.

Baron Thielmann, the German Consul-General, on behalf of Russia, has demanded the release of six rebels, two of whom have already been shot.

M. Flesch, the French Consul-General, has complained that Karaveloff and Tsanoff were maltreated by the Government. The Government denies the charge on the admission of the rebels themselves. The Porte has advised the Government to deal leniently with the rebels.

The German Consul at Rustchuk has informed the authorities that he has been instructed to demand that the persons of Col. Filoff, Maj. Panoff, and Lieut. Kessimoff be consigned to his charge as Russian subjects. Panoff is the one who has already been shot. Filoff and Kessimoff, owing to their wounds, have not yet been tried. The Consul has sent Capt. Bollman to Gurgevo.

Two of the men concerned in the revolt have been released on bail of $2,000.

Anxiety in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 7.—Much anxiety is felt here as to whether or not Russia will allow the execution of the Bulgarian conspirators to pass unnoticed.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says:

> Letters from St. Petersburg state the general hatred of Germany and the popularity of France are becoming a sort of violent epidemic in Russia.

The *Kölnisch Zeitung* warns Russia that even German patience toward neighbors has limits, and says:

> If Russia compels Germany to take account of a Franco-Russian agreement let her beware lest she may herself have to consider a hostile Germany.

The Prisoners Knouted.

PARIS, March 7.—The *Temps* asserts that the political prisoners arrested in Bulgaria for participating in the recent revolt were whipped with knouts during the entire night following their arrest; that Karaveloff is now dying, and that five officers have already died from the effects of the punishment. The *Temps* says the Bulgarian Regents hope they may succeed by the exercise of such cruelty in terrifying those meditating revolution and thus prevent new uprisings. The Regents, the paper adds, trusting that Russia will not interfere, intend soon to proclaim the absolute independence of Bulgaria.

Close of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations.

PESTH, March 7.—Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in closing the session of the Delegations said the voting of the credits was "an imposing unanimous demonstration in favor of preserving the peace and the security of the State; it would raise the prestige of the Empire and strengthen the hope of the maintenance of peace. In this hope we rely upon the Emperor's wisdom and paternal care." The Delegations closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor.

Denounced by a Russian Minister.

BUCHAREST, March 7.—A dispatch from Rustchuk says another of the rebels has been executed. At a private soirée this evening Hitrova, the Russian Minister, inveighed against the Bulgarian Regents, whose action he denounced as infamous. The Roumanian Government has expelled from the country all Bulgarian political refugees. Bendereff has gone to Odessa.

Glorifying the Victims.

MOSCOW, March 7.—The *Gazette* glorifies the memory of the executed Bulgarian rebels, and says:

> They were massacred for protesting like men against the unhappy, ignominous state of their country, against its oppressors and betrayers. Their honorable deaths will bring forth events and set history in motion. We desire to express indignation at the Powers which secretly approved of their execution. We shall not forget that these men were victims of their devotion to Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Struggle in Parliament Tonight—An Attack on Parnellites.

LONDON, March 7.—A Conservative whip has been issued summoning members of the House of Commons to be in readiness to support the Government at the finish of the debate on the clôture tomorrow. The Parnellites and Radicals are concerting arrangements to have reliefs ready for a continuous sitting. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has caused the circulation of a report among the Conservatives to the effect that he is ready to introduce an Irish Crimes bill Monday if Sir Michael Hicks-Beach fails to do so. Mr. John Bright refuses to assist in the negotiations of the Unionist-Radicals with the Gladstonians, and has protested against severing connection with the Hartington Unionists. He continues opposed to any scheme for an Irish Legislature. The Liberals have appointed a committee to watch the expenditures of the Admiralty and War Offices and to trace any misuse of supplies.

The Parnellites propose to call the attention of the House to articles in the London *Times* charging Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and others with guilty knowledge of, and complicity in, a series of murders in Ireland. The *Times* began the series of articles entitled, "Parnellism and Crime," with an outspoken denunciation of the league leaders as having intimate, notorious, and continuous relations with avowed murderers. One passage is as follows:

> The National League movement is based upon a scheme of assasination calculated and coolly applied. Murderers provide their funds; murderers share their inmost counsels; murderers have gone forth from league offices and set their bloody work afoot.

This violence of language pervades the whole attack, which is designed to assist the passage of a Crimes bill.

United Ireland publishes the names of the six jurors who voted for the acquittal of Mr. Dillon and his associates in the conspiracy trial. In view of this fact Maj. Saunderson (Conservative), member for North Armagh, will ask in Parliament that the Government afford special protection to the six jurors who voted "guilty."

It is learned from reliable sources that Mr. Charles Dalrymple, member of Parliament for Ipswich, will succeed Mr. Balfour as Secretary of State for Scotland.

The round-table conference meets two or three times a week concerting Irish schemes.

The *Daily News* says the round-table conference has agreed upon the main principle of Gladstone's Irish bill and also upon several minor points.

There is a rumor current that the appointment of Balfour is only temporary and that other Cabinet changes are meditated.

Balfour's Arrival in Dublin—A Supposed Incendiary Arrested.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Mr. Balfour, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arrived here.

It is stated that Mr. Knipe, member of the Irish Land Commission, has handed to the Government his own individual report on the land question.

The Dublin Municipal Council has adopted a resolution appealing to the free people of the world to prevent the British Government from carrying out the "threats of outrage against Irish people." Lord Mayor Sullivan and others violently denounced the Government.

Excitement has been caused at Youghal by the report that the Court of Bankruptcy has issued warrants for the arrest of Father Killcher and Michael Kennedy for contempt in refusing to attend court as witnesses, and for the arrest of a man named Doyle and the brothers Brian for threatening the court's messengers.

The Troubles in Ireland.

LIMERICK, March 7.—A cattle drover named Mullens has been arrested on the charge of being the incendiary who fired a number of dwellings and barns in this county Thursday night, occupied by tenants who had paid their rents.

It is reported here that a gang of moonlighters have captured a police patrol. The report has caused a sensation.

British Briefs.

The Queen will sojourn six days at Cannes prior to her visiting Aix-Les-Bains.

The Queen will lay the foundation of the Imperial Institute some time during the coming summer.

The Marquis of Lonsdale has been sued by Cornelie Danka for breach of contract in failing to carry out his engagement with her as a member of the Violet Cameron operatic troupe.

M'GLYNN'S CASE.

Position Which the Matter Occupies Before the Authorities in Rome.

ROME, March 7.—[Copyright, 1887, James Gordon Bennett.]—I made particular inquiry today into the present state of the McGlynn case. This is exactly how matters stand: The protest of the McGlynn congregation has in the natural order of things been referred by the Pope to the ecclesiastical department it concerns—namely: the propaganda. Much has depended from the outset on whether or no the doctrines of Henry George, which the Rev. Dr. McGlynn advocated, were condemned here. So far as I can gather they have not been condemned. So soon as Dr. McGlynn is well enough, however, he will be required to come to Rome to answer to the charge of offending against discipline. If he does not come then he will inevitably be condemned in contumaciam, and the condemnation will remain in force just so long as his contumacy continues.

The Pope has appointed Mgr. Rampolla, the Nuncio at Madrid, Secretary of State in succession to Cardinal Jacobini.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Dutch Parliament Fixes the Line of Succession to the Throne.

THE HAGUE, March 7.—The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 43 against 28 has approved the law regulating the succession to the throne. The law provides that if the direct line fails the succession shall fall, first, upon Sophia, a sister of the King; secondly, upon the descendants of Mariane, a daughter of the late King; thirdly, upon the descendants of the late Queen Louise of Sweden; fourth, upon the Princess Marie of Wiede.

Nice Hotelkeepers Selling Out.

NICE, March 7.—In consequence of the panic caused by the recent earthquake, hotelkeepers are selling out at a great sacrifice. Many of the inhabitants are still camping out.

PARIS, March 7.—More slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Mentone today. Donations for the earthquake sufferers are being subscribed freely. Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, has decided to exempt from the annual drill members of the reserves living in earthquake districts.

Playthings of the Emperors.

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William has ordered a deputation from the Czar's German regiment, equipped with the new repeating rifles, to present themselves before the Czar at Gatschina on the Emperor's birthday. The Czar is highly pleased with the idea.

Bills of Exchange.

BERLIN, March 7.—On the proposal of the Bremen Cotton Exchange the Imperial Bank has agreed as an experiment to permit bills of exchange to be drawn beyond the seas upon merchants having discounts with the bank, to be paid free of charge at the head office or branches. Sums to meet the bills must be lodged at the place at which payment is to be made.

Nihilists in Finland.

LONDON, March 7.—A widespread Nihilist plot has been discovered in Finland. Numerous students and artisans arrested in Uleaborog and Abo are connected with the conspiracy.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE.

A Fair Day, Followed by Light Rains, Predicted for Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, fair weather, followed by light rains, becoming warmer, southerly winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	*Hight of barometer*	*Thermometer*	*Direction of wind*	*State of weather*	*Rainf'll last 8 hours*
New York	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Washington	.....	..	.....	.....	....
New Orleans, La.	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Cincinnati, O.	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.22	33	S. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.15	34	W.	Fair	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.19	34	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.23	34	W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.24	37	S. W.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.24	37	N. E.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.25	42	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.24	42	N.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich	30.27	26	N. W.	Clear	
Escanaba, Mich	30.28	24	N. E.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.28	32	W.	Clear	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30.27	20	N. W.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	30.30	21	N. W.	Fair	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.24	37	S. E.	Clear	
Chicago, Ill.	30.24	39	S. E.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.24	34	N. W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn	30.22	25	N. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn	30.24	28	.....	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis	30.29	18	.....	Clear	
Davenport, Ia	30.24	37	N. E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia	30.23	36	S. E.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia	30.25	41	N. E.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	58	N.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill	30.24	46	N. E.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo	30.18	55	N. E.	Clear	
Lamar, Mo.	30.13	56	S. E.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas	30.12	54	S. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb	30.15	42	S. E.	Fair	
Huron, Dak	30.08	32	S. E.	Cloudy	
Yankton, Dak	30.08	28	E.	Fair	
Moorhead, Minn	30.22	17	N. E.	Cloudy	.03
St. Vincent, Minn	30.32	4	E.	Cloudy	
Bismarck, Dak	30.09	17	S. E.	Cloudy	.02
Fort Buford, Dak	29.94	15	S. E.	Sleet	.02
Helena, Mont	29.71	38	S. W.	Clear	.01
Deadwood, Dak	29.75	45	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.00	42	E.	Cloudy	
Denver, Colo	29.87	56	S.	Fair	
Dodge City, Kas	30.03	52	E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex	29.95	52	W.	Cloudy	*
Salt Lake City, Utah	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Fort Garry	30.37	—6	N.	Fair	
Minnedosa	30.32	2	E.	Cloudy	
Medicine Hat	.....	..	.....	.....	....

*Too small to measure.

DISASTROUS BUSINESS VENTURES.

Boot and Shoe Dealers Make an Assignment—Other Failures.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—Randall, Gile & Shallies, boot and shoe dealers, have assigned. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, unknown. The failure is attributed to losses in Southern trade.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—The suspension is announced of B. A. Smith, wholesale and retail dry goods. Liabilities, $60,000. His assets exceed that amount, but a great portion of them is put down as bad. His creditors are mostly English firms.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 7.—Executions aggregating $21,000 were issued this afternoon against Edward J. Zahm, a prominent jeweler of this city. His liabilities are heavy.

DRESS GOODS.

We are now exhibiting the most ORIGINAL and BEAUTIFUL conceits of HIGH-CLASS Novelty Dress Goods Brought to the United States.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.

BREAKING NEW GROUND---CONTINUALLY.

Aside from this announcement, we wish to state that we have secured the Exclusive Sale for Chicago for GEORGES MESMIN, PARIS NOUVEAUTÈS IN FINE DRESS GOODS.

OPENING.

We call special attention to a limited quantity of Parisian Unmade Dresses Pompadour Effects, At the exceedingly attractive price of $22.50

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest.
CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
CHICAGO: 60-66 W. Monroe Street.
ST. LOUIS: 815-819 N. Second St.

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS
Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS
Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS
IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.
Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANCOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

OUR Spring Stock OF CARPETS AND RUGS Is Now on Exhibition.

Prices Guaranteed AND Assortment Unequaled.

117 to 123 State-st.

Truth is the ship of safety. Beware of falsehood, for it disgraceth its speaker.

HARVEY.

SPRING FABRICS
With and without Silk Intermixtures, is a Starter for this week,
MADE TO ORDER
Into SUITS and TOP COATS, Silk-Lined, at the exquisitely-diminutive price of
$40.
Ready-Made Ones, which speak for themselves,
$15.
84 & 86 State-st.

HARVEY.

NORMAL
Trade Mark.
DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System Co.
CHICAGO.

To those who have read the able articles on Woolen Clothing published in many of the leading journals of the country during the last six months, it is no longer necessary to give reasons for wearing ALL-WOOL CLOTHING ALL THE YEAR ROUND. The real *desideratum* is to get *ABSOLUTELY WOOLEN GARMENTS*, free from cotton mixtures and vegetable dyes.

UNDER-CLOTHING

That gently stimulates, but does not *irritate* the skin; garments that are *comfortable, pleasurable, and positively conducive to health* UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

This is exactly the kind of Underwear that is produced under the Dr. Jaeger System. It is soft, smooth, durable, and more suitable for this changeable climate than any other kind of textile fabrics. These Pure Woolen Garments cannot be obtained from any other house in this city. Even the thousands who have tried the system not one voice of complaint has been heard. Illustrated catalogue, with samples, mailed free. Prompt attention paid to mail orders.

182 WABASH-AV.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and strength. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, measles, etc. Nothing else has been found so good for children. Restores rich blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

$1.00 FOR 10 GALS.

While the river is contaminating our water supply use the White Rock Waukesha

GALE & BLOCKI, DRUGGISTS, PROPRIETORS.

Ladies' and Gents' Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, latest styles. Fashion plates and prices free by mail.

BARNES & CO.,
86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The "Gold" AND "Silver" SHIRTS
Are the Best and Cheapest.
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,
America's Greatest Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
COR. MADISON & CLARK-STS.
The Chicago firm without a rival, who pay their bills weekly, and noted for "quick" pay.

ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS

Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. The outward two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for the above if you have not tested them.

DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND
Four Ply Pure Linen.
Latest Styles at Popular Prices.
Over 100 Styles.
HEIGHTH 1¼ IN
COLOSSE
PAT. SEAMLESS FOLD.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N.Y., or Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT.

The Clothing Store of James Wilde, Jr., & Co., cor. State and Madison-sts., would be rented as a trunk store. Inquire of G. G. BENEDICT, At James Wilde, Jr., & Co.'s

KNOX World-Renowned Hats.

Absolutely perfect. Spring styles now ready. English and Domestic Silks and Derby Hats. A Palatable Line of Umbrellas and Sticks. 120 Dearborn-st. Branch of 5th-av., New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, March 4, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,587,846.08
Overdrafts		4,312.07
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		28,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		595,388.72
Due from approved reserve agents	$2,675,262.51	
Due from other National Banks	1,507,664.26	
Due from State banks and bankers	951,938.40	
		5,134,865.17
Bank building		500,000.00
Checks and other cash items	523.34	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	764,456.39	
Bills of other banks	55,000.00	
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Pennies	2,802.67	
Specie	3,557,355.00	
Legal-tender Notes	1,560,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent redemption fund	11,000.00	$5,953,387.40
Total		$25,853,799.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		242,968.33
Dividends unpaid		145.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$8,919,965.71	
Demand certificates of deposit	999,448.08	
Certified checks	272,071.80	
Cashier's checks outstanding	37,350.67	
Due to other National banks	7,129,616.60	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,252,233.25	
		21,610,686.11
Total		$25,853,799.44

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

I, Henry R. Symonds, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. R. SYMONDS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of March, 1887.

HOLMES HOGE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAM'L M. NICKERSON,
H. H. PORTER,
F. D. GRAY.
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Continental National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business March 4, 1887.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$5,372,660.97
Overdrafts		3,919.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		14,860.46
Due from approved reserve agents	$484,556.74	
Due from other National banks	259,990.26	
Due f'm State banks and bankers	118,662.39	
		863,209.39
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		14,890.29
Current expenses and taxes paid		29,858.43
Premiums paid		11,400.00
Checks and other cash items	$57.03	
Exchanges for clearing-house	499,360.99	
Bills of other banks	34,727.00	
Fract'nal paper currency, nickels, and pennies	3,184.63	
Specie	387,432.65	
Legal-tender notes	304,728.00	
		1,229,490.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,592,039.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		133,000.00
Undivided profits		70,049.63
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		480.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,935,156.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	607,494.77	
Certified checks	174,043.17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	69.38	
Due to other National banks	1,842,815.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	783,930.12	
		5,343,509.80
Total		$7,592,039.43

State of Illinois, County of Cook:

I, Douglass Hoyt, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) DOUGLASS HOYT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1887.

BEN S. MAYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN C. BLACK,
WM. G. HIBBARD,
JAS. H. DOLE,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, March 4, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$6,094,784.90
Overdrafts		60.90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation at par		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand at par		94,150.00
Other stocks and bonds at par		251,200.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	$842,977.98	
Due from other National Banks	350,553.56	
Due from State Banks & Bankers	8,713.91	
		1,202,245.45
Real Estate, Banking House, and Safe Deposit Vaults	$125,000.00	
Other real estate	10,743.95	
		135,743.95
Exchanges for Clearing-House	$567,747.19	
Bills of other banks	146,053.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	694.13	
Specie	2,379,590.50	
Legal-tender notes	300,000.00	
		3,394,084.82
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent redemption fund		1,000.00
Total		$11,225,520.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		210,271.97
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$3,302,201.50	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	67,871.87	
Certified Checks	105,281.11	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	80,922.41	
Due to other National Banks	3,472,467.80	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,441,503.36	
		9,470,248.05
Total		$11,225,520.02

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.:

I, John C. Neely, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. C. NEELY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1887.

R. M. McEVOY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. B. BLAIR,
MARTIN RYERSON,
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,
Directors.

Chicago National Bank

Statement of Condition
March 4, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,723,760.19
Overdrafts		2,588.28
United States 4 per cent bonds to secure circulation, par value		50,000.00
Other bonds		231,000.00
CASH ASSETS.		
Cash	$890,951.62	
Due from banks	873,203.73	
Checks for clearings	149,373.03	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	15,250.00	1,928,778.38
Total		$3,936,126.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits		13,815.28
National Bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Unpaid dividends		375.00
Individual deposits	$3,245,984.27	
Due banks	180,952.30	3,426,936.57
Total		$3,936,126.85

OFFICERS:

J. R. WALSH, President
B. H. NASH, Cashier
WILLIAM COX, Assistant Cashier

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Illinois

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business March 4th, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,508,046.32
Overdrafts		3,285.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand, par value		253,750.00
Other stocks and bonds, par value		165,820.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$876,189.29	
Due from other National banks	289,845.37	
Due from State banks and bankers	169,674.87	
Exchanges for clearing-house	539,868.66	
Bills of other banks	27,780.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	3,762.23	
Specie	432,700.00	
Legal-tender notes	268,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
		2,450,071.12
Total		$7,430,472.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits		74,749.06
National bank notes outstanding		45,070.00
State bank notes outstanding		120.00
Deposits, individual	$4,088,657.80	
Deposits, banks	1,821,876.12	
		5,910,533.92
Total		$7,430,472.98

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

I, William A. Hammond, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1887.

HENRY D. FIELD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. B. COBB,
WILLIAM H. BRADLEY,
GEO. SCHNEIDER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of America

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, March 4, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,757,867.74
Overdrafts	1,581.08
U. S. 4 per cent bonds	50,000.00
Other bonds	200,500.00
Premiums paid	10,000.00
Due from banks	578,422.66
Cash	1,044,015.72
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,250.00
	$4,642,637.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits	15,952.90
Circulating Notes	45,000.00
Dividends Unpaid	1,196.00
Deposits	3,480,488.30
	$4,642,637.20

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.:

I, Edward B. Lathrop, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD B. LATHROP, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1887.

EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ISAAC G. LOMBARD,
HENRY WITBECK,
WM. DICKINSON,
Directors.

Capital, $100,000.00.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange,

179 and 181 State Street,

Palmer House, CHICAGO.

DEALERS IN

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions

For Cash and Future Delivery.

Orders executed on margins as low as
$1.00 per Share on Stocks.
Grain, 1 cent per Bushel.
Pork, 25 cents per Barrel.
Lard, 24 cents per Tierce,
Oil, 1 cent per Barrel.

Non-residents can trade by depositing margins to our credit with any responsible bank.

Customers not liable beyond margins specified on orders.

Liberal inducements to Brokers.

Correspondence solicited by mail or telegraph.

4 to 8% Municipal Equipment Railroad BONDS And Other Investments.

BANK S. A. KEAN & CO., of Discount and Deposit,

100 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

BRANCH, 205 LA SALLE STREET.—Safety Deposit Vaults.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,

115 DEARBORN STREET.

We will make during the next 10 days a few

LOANS OF $10,000.00 OR UPWARDS,

At 5½%

On approved City Improved Property.

B. E. GALLUP. A. G. GARFIELD

GALLUP & GARFIELD,

Real Estate and Loans,

Telephone No. 133. 132 La Salle-st.

Inter-State Commerce Law

Mailed for 20 cents.

E. B. MYERS & CO., 132 Washington-st.

CAUGHT IN THE BIG PORK DEAL.

Board of Trade Firms Go Under—Catching the Bucket-Shops.

The recent bulge in pork which has caught the bucket-shops so disastrously swamped two small Board of Trade firms yesterday. E. S. Rowland, who does a commission business and has an office in the Imperial Building, found it necessary yesterday to close all his trades, as he was unable to meet his differences with the Clearing-House. Mr. Rowland estimates his liabilities at about $5,000, and hopes to be able to make some settlement with his creditors that may enable him to resume within a few days. Mr. Rowland is the son-in-law of Mr. Bryant, the Kansas City bucket-shop keeper who used to do business on the Board of Trade under the firm of Bryant, McCampbell & Co. It was thought by many that Rowland would be helped out by his father-in-law, but they were apparently unaware of the fact that Mr. Bryant himself was one of three bucket-shop keepers who have closed down in Kansas City within the last week. Mr. Rowland is not the only relative that Mr. Bryant has on 'Change, and it should be stated that the family keep pretty close to one another in the Imperial Building.

C. W. Buckley, who also has an office in the Imperial Building, was also compelled to yield to the pork fiend, but it is not thought his liabilities will go very far out of the hundreds. Mr. Buckley, who was not to be found, transacts his business in the office of the Miller Commission Company, a recognized bucket-shop concern, and his brother in Peoria is understood to be interested in the bucket-shop line.

The city bucket-shops, almost without exception, have been very severely caught by the recent bull movement of the market. James A. Murphy, the Adams street bucket-shop man, is said to have been cleaned out of about $40,000, and the Imperial Grain & Stock Exchange is reported to have been badly hurt by the pork squeeze. Mr. Wells, who runs a small bucket-shop concern on Van Buren street, close to the Board of Trade, is another of the victims. He got caught on pork like his neighbors and had to shut down for four or five days. "Gus" Nobe, the man who used to be such a thorn in the side of the Board of Trade Market Committee, and whose knowledge of telegraphy gained him credit for most of the wire-tapping around the precincts of the board, is also reported to have succumbed to the inevitable.

The "Commerce" Building on Pacific avenue, opposit the Board of Trade, is understood to belong to the Peabody-Pope-Loring syndicate, and rumors were afloat yesterday that if the present bull market continues it will soon be plastered all over with mortgages.

H. P. Peabody, one of the pioneer bucket-shop men of Chicago, and the leading stockholder in the Metropolitan Grain & Stock Exchange in the Palmer House Building, has sold out his interest to A. Goodrich, the divorce lawyer at No. 124 Dearborn street. Mr. Peabody, who is allowed to have cleared some millions out of the shop, is in ill health and proposes to travel in Europe. Mr. Goodrich has organized a joint stock company, with himself, his brother, and Louis Lloyd, the advertising agent, as incorporators.

Mr. Peabody assured Mr. Goodrich that it was not any fear of the Riddle bill that drove him out of business, and said he would give $5,000 to see the bill passed, as it would kill the Board of Trade just as much as the bucket-shops.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 7.	Feb. 28.
New York	$135,918,382	$128,368,772
Boston	17,133,551	15,924,159
Chicago	9,692,000	9,500,000
Philadelphia	11,330,848	9,895,715
St. Louis	3,666,245	2,770,750
Baltimore	2,539,597	2,237,332
New Orleans	2,573,364	1,707,121

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 75@90c discount.

There was a good demand for money yesterday from many classes of business-men, and the bankers say that the market is gaining strength quite rapidly. The deposits are, however, very large, and the supply of funds forbids the expectation of much higher rates for the present. A period of warm weather would hasten the spring trade and so increase the demand for loans as to make the market decidedly firm. Bankers' quotations are 6 per cent for call and short-time loans, 7 for the ordinary discounts, and 8 for small amounts. The speculation in wheat and hog products imparts much activity to banking operations, and margin deposits are an important feature.

There were a good many orders from the country for currency, but they were mostly for small amounts. Eastern bills were stronger, selling at 70c discount, and some makers refused to take less than 60. The following were the prices of foreign bills:

	Sixty days.	*Demand.*
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	485½	488½
Bankers' actual	484¼	487¼
Commercial sterling	483	486
Bankers' francs	520	517½
Commercial francs	523¾	521¼
Bankers' marks	95¼	95¾
Commercial marks	94¼	94¾

The trade in investment securities was moderate. Sales over the counter included $11,000 United States 4½s at 109⅛, $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 100¾, $3,000 Keokuk 5s at $102, $500 Cook County 5s at 108¼, $12,000 Consumers' Gas 5s at 97, and $1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s at 103¾. It will be noticed that there is quite an advance in Consumers' 5s, though it is said that the insiders are not disposed to follow the market up.

At the Open Board of Trade the sales of stocks were about 6,000 shares. The stock business was somewhat interfered with by the excitement of the wheat pit. The clearings consisted of 5,140 St. Paul, 1,120 Lake Shore, 1,080 Reading, and 840 miscellaneous.

There was rather more disposition in the brokers' offices to trade in stocks, though considerable complaint was still made that the public were not taking hold. Much interest was manifested in cotton-seed oil certificates, and it will be seen that Mr. Armour's scheme is still making an impression on the market. There was better buying of Northwest in New York than had been seen for a long time. It cannot be said positively that much of this buying came from this city. It is more probable that the specialists in this stock in Chicago took occasion to sell. It is known that there were some large purchases here last week, and the stock showed a considerable profit yesterday. Yet the friends of Northwest say it is going higher in the near future. The boys amused themselves with a report that Gould had bought the Johns Hopkins and Garrett interests in Baltimore & Ohio. It cannot be said that many people believed it, but Western Union was stronger than it had been for many a day on the belief that somehow or other the competition was to be gotten out of the way. Gould is quoted as very bullish.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern decreased $11,610 in February.

The official report shows that the exports of specie from New York last week were $342,344, making the total this year $4,577,163, against $11,790,021 in 1886 and $5,962,650 in 1885. The imports for the week were $117,971, making the total for the year $3,655,194, against $2,139,058 in 1886 and $3,840,224 in 1885. Of the exports since Jan. 1, 1887, $2,853,322 were gold and $1,723,871 silver. Of the imports $3,309,949 were gold and $345,245 silver.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* says: "In only one month since June 1, 1886, when the current fiscal year began, has the Chicago & Northwestern failed to make larger net earnings than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Even that loss was slight and without special significance, being a month when both gross and net receipts had been very greatly increased in the previous year. We have succeeded in obtaining an abstract of the monthly returns of both earnings and expenses for the seven months to the 1st of January, and find that the aggregate improvement in the net in these seven months reaches $603,687, which is the more noteworthy that it follows an improvement of $658,515 in 1885, making a total gain of $1,262,202 in two years."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special.]—The stock market was strong and higher throughout the day, though most of the advance was made between 11 and 12:30. In the afternoon the market was still strong, but no considerable advances were made on any stocks except Jersey Central, Western Union, and Northwestern. The general temper at the close of business was bullish and the prevailing idea is that Europe has very few stocks in speculative holding, nearly all of these having been parted with on the first war scare, consequently the stocks now held abroad are chiefly for investment and not likely to come back under any circumstances. The conspicuous net advances for the day were: Western Union Telegraph 1¾, Jersey 1¼, Northwest 1¾, Erie ¼, preferred 1, Lackawanna ¾, Denver ⅝, preferred ⅝, Richmond Terminal ⅜, San Francisco ¼, preferred ⅜, Southern Pacific ⅝, Michigan Central ⅜, Morris & Essex ⅜, Missouri Pacific ⅝, Louisville ⅝, Canada Pacific ⅛, Homestake ⅛, Lake Shore ⅛, Oregon Transcontinental ⅛, St. Paul ⅛, Union Pacific ⅛, New England ⅛, Reading ⅛, Canada Southern ⅛, Central Pacific ⅛, New York Central ⅛, New York, Susquehanna & Western ⅛, Omaha ⅛, Manitoba ⅛, Texas Pacific 2d A. P ⅛, Atlantic & Pacific ⅛, Delaware & Hudson ⅛, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Perry Coal ⅛, Northern Pacific ⅛, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville ⅛, Wabash preferred ⅛. The net declines were: Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 1, Cameron Coal & Iron 1¼, Long Island ⅜, Fort Worth & Denver City ⅛, Manhattan ⅜, Pacific Mail ⅛, Wabash ⅛.

In the first two hours of business today the market gradually strengthened, and after opening ⅛@½ higher for nearly all stocks there was a further gain of ¼@1¼ by 12 o'clock, and a still further gain of ¼@⅜ in the half-hour from 12 to 12:30. Richmond Terminal was 1¾ higher owing to the covering of shorts, and Western Union was 1¾ higher on persistent buying by parties who claim that the quarterly report to be made tomorrow will be very favorable. Jersey Central, though not active, was very strong. The majority of speculators and traders are bullish, and the cliques in half a dozen stocks control the movement of the general market. London, however, was doing almost nothing this forenoon, and the bears still talk "tight money" as a means of depressing the market. Some persons are figuring out a prospect of tight money on the mistaken hypothesis that gold will necessarily soon be exported, because "imports have increased and exports decreased since Jan. 1 as compared with last year." This mistake is partly due to taking the port of New York as the correct representative of the whole country, whereas New York represents an average of 60 per cent of the entire imports of the country and only 50 per cent of the exports—though all the exports of specie are from New York. If there is any reliance to be placed on statistics the imports and exports from Jan. 1 to March 4 indicate the probability of no gold exports this month, but on the contrary a steadily increasing trade balance in our favor sufficient to offset all the securities that Europe might sell even in case of war, and yet without any important export of gold sufficient to affect the money market.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Mar. 7	Closing—Mar. 5
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,500	50¾	47⅞	48⅜	53¼
Atlantic & Pacific	200	12⅞	12¼	12¾	12
Buff. R & P.	676	49	46⅞	46⅞	49⅛
Canadian Pacific	510	60⅞	60¼	60⅝	[illegible]
Canada Southern	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & O. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cameron Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., St. L. &	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & H. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. T. & Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. W. & D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. B. W. &	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking V.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L., N. A. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. L. S. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., S. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Trans. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P. C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & W. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & W. P. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. & D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100½	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	99½
U. S. 4s coup.	128⅜	N. Pacific 1sts	117⅛
U. S. 4½s coup.	109⅝	N. Pacific 2ds	106½
Pacific 6s of 1895	125½	Northwestern consols	139½
La. stamped 4s	82½	N. W'n debenture 5s	109½
Missouri 6s	101¾	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	110½
Tenn. 6s settlements	107	St. Paul consols	130
Tenn. 5s settlements	102½	St. P., C. & Pac. lsts	121
Tenn. 3s settlements	78	Tex. Pac. land grant	64½
Cent. Pacific 1sts	119	Tex. P. R. G. ex coup	71
Den. & R. G. 1sts	120	Union Pacific 1sts	118½
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	81	West Shore	103
Erie seconds	99½		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 U S 4½s cp 109⅝
25000 So Car 6s non-fd 7½
30000 Va 6s dfd tr 13
5000 A & P inc 27¼
57000 A & P gt 4s 85¼@85⅜
7000 Can S 1s gtd 106½
2000 C&O 1s-Series A 109
10000 C & O cur 27¾
1000 CB&Q—Ia Div 4s 99½
4000 CHV&T 5s 85½
1000 CCC&I g m 112
27500 D & R G 4s 78@79½
10000 Det M&M l g 53½
5000 D&RG-W 1st 95½
12000 E T cn gld 5s 98½@98¾
2000 Erie 7s cn gld 132½
3000 G H & SA 1st 109½
6000 GH&SA 1st—W D 97½@97¾
23000 GBW&SP inc 42½@42¾
20000 GBW&S P 1st 101½
5000 Hen Bridge 1st 107
2000 Harlem 1s cop 132½
10000 H&TC 1s-ML x cp 114¼
10000 I B&W 2d trs 84½
3000 Intl cp 6s 96½
1000 K Pac 1st cn 105¾
1000 L&N tr bd 6s 105½
8000 MK&T gen 5s 87¾@87⅞
20000 MK&T cn 7s 110⅜@110½
9000 M Un 6s 85@85½
7000 Mo Pa 1s cn (cah) 115½
3000 M & E 1st 142¾
5000 Mahoning Cl 5s 105
15000 N W cons 139½@139¾
10000 NYC&SL 1st tr 97½
3000 N P 1st cp 117@117⅛
5000 N Pac 2d cp 106½
5000 N P trm 1st 105½
5000 N J C deb 6s 87½
5000 O So inc 42
5000 Ogn T 6s 101
3000 Pa Co 4½ cp 105
10000 SL&SF g m 110@110¼
10000 St PM & M 1st 114½
11000 TCI & R 6s—Birm Div 1st 88@88½
3000 U Pac 1st 119
3000 Utah S Ex 1st 88
1000 W U T cp 119
84 Adams Ex 142½@143
41 Wells F Ex 129½@129¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 N Car spl tax 13
45000 S Ca 6s-non-fd 7½
4000 B & O 5s 112½
27000 Cen Pac gld bds 117¾@118¼
5000 Col C & I 6s 99½
10000 C & O cur 27¾
5000 C & Alt 1st 116
2000 Can So 2d 109½
3000 D & R G Wist ast 75¾
5000 Det M&M l g 53½
57000 E T cons gold 5s 99
10000 Ft W & D 1st 90¼@90¾
25000 GBW&SP inc 42¼@42¾
5000 G C &SF gold 6s 104½
1000 H&TC 2d-M L 96½
8000 L&N gm 6s 109
18000 L&N tr b 6s 106½
10000 L&N—NO&M 1st 105½
1000 L & N con 121
36000 Mut U 6s 85½@85¾
5000 Met El 1st 115
22000 MK&T gn 5s 87½@87¾
1000 M&NW 1st 103½
1000 M&O 2d deb 50
3000 M L S & W 1st 120
2000 MLS&W 1-Mich D 116¼
15000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 99@99½
15000 NYC&N g m trst 71@71¼
1000 NYC&SL 1st trs 97½
18000 NJ So gtd 6s 100
1000 NJC 1st cns 112
6000 O So inc 41½
14000 O Tran 6s 101
3000 SPM&Mn-Dak E 120
4000 StLA&T 1st 100½
10000 S L A & T 2d 51½
2000 Shen V g m 38
12000 St L & I M 5s 97
1000 SLI&M-CA&T 1st 112¼
10000 St J&G I 1s 107¼@107⅜
25000 Tol &W 2d 102½
10000 TP cn6s tst 100¾@100⅞
5000 TP in l g tr 63¾
4000 W S gt 4s 102½@102¾
20000 WSL&P-Chi D 95
10 Amn Ex 109½
115 Adams Ex 143@143½
240 Mechanics' Bk 171

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s cp 128⅛
9000 SCar 6s non-fd 7⅛@7½
4000 Tenn set 3s 78½
1000 A & P gtd 4s 86½
1000 B & O 5s 112
2000 Cen P gld b (s20) 118
7000 Can S 2d 92½@92¾
1000 Can S reg 91¼
10500 C & O cur 27¾@28
1000 CO&SW mt 104
3000 C C C&I 1st 112½
4000 E T c gld 5s 99½
35000 GBW&SP inc 42@42½
5000 KanPs-DD astd 116½
1000 KanP 1s con 105½
1000 KyC 1st stm 4s 70½
5000 M&SP 1-C&PW 5s 107¼@107½
1000 M& Essex 1s gtd 135½
2000 MLS&W 1s-Mch D 116¼
2000 Met El 2d 111
3000 M&NW 1st 103¾@104
1000 NY&T land scrp 40
5000 N Y C deb 107
6000 N Y C Ex 5s 106
8000 NO Pa 1s tr 83
5000 N W s f 5s 110¼
13000 Ogn T 6s 100½
10000 Ogn Imp 1st 92½
10000 St L & I M 5s 97@97¼
10000 T Pac inc cn 6s tr 100
30000 T P in l g tr 63½@64
3000 T P Rio 1st 73½
4000 Tol & O C 1s 98½
5000 Utah So Ex 89½
27000 W S gtd 4s 102¾@103
2000 WSL&P—Chic D 95

NEW YORK, March 7.—Money on call easy at 2½@5 per cent, closed at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 484¼ for sixty days and 487¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 204,700 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,475; Erie, 6,500; Lake Shore, 8,583; Northwestern, 15,305; New Jersey Central, 7,660; Reading, 12,230; St. Paul, 14,150; Union Pacific, 6,100; Western Union, 57,569.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	572	97¾	98	97¾	97¾
Atlantic & Pacific	200	12	12	12	12
Boston Water	450	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Boston Land Co.	425	8¾	9	8¾	9
Bell Telephone	115	224	224	224	224
Bonanza	12,135	2¼	2¼	2 1-32	2 1-32
Chicago, B. & Q.	81	138	138	137¼	138
Erie Telephone	50	29	29	29	29
Flint & Pere Mar.	100	27	27	27	27
Do preferred	100	97	97	97	97
Central Mass.	100	25	25	25	25
Mexican Central	150	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Wisconsin Central	250	23¼	23¼	23	23

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Mex Cen 4s	58½	5000 C K W 5s	101
15000 Sonora 7s	102½	7000 S Kas 7s	101⅛@101⅜
100000 C K W inc	69		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7.—[Special.]—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 57⅝@58; Lehigh Valley, 56⅜@57; Lehigh Navigation, 50½@50¾; Reading, 18 11-16@18¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 7—4 p. m.—Consols 100 13-16 for money and 101 1-16 for the account. United States bonds, 4s, 131¼; 4½s, 111¾; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 47⅝; seconds, 11¼; Canadian Pacific, 61¾; Erie, 34⅝; do seconds, 101¾; Illinois Central, 133; Mexican ordinary, 54¼; New York Central, 116; Pennsylvania, 59¼; Reading, 19¾. The Bank of England gained £46,000 bullion on balance today.

PARIS, March 7.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 22½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Mining shares were fairly active and steady, with the following closing prices bid: Alice, $1.30; Amador, $1.61; Bulwer, $1.25; Bodie, $2.80; Best & Belcher, $9.75; Caledonia B. H., $1.25; Deadwood, $2.45; El Cristo, $5.00; Home Stake, $14.25; Horn Silver, $1.25; Iron Silver, $2.85; Mono, $2.60; Plymouth, $18.25; Silver King, $7.75; Standard, $1.00; Security, $5.87; Sutro Tunnel, 21c; Sierra Nevada, $4.25; Stanislaus, $3.05.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $2.00; Calumet & Hecla, $218; Catalpa, 32½c; Franklin, $12.00; Huron, $1.75; Osceola, $21.00; Pewabic (new), $2.00; Quincy, $52.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.62½; Bulwer, $3.37½; Best & Belcher, $11.37½; Bodie Consolidated, $10.37½; Consolidated Pacific, 35c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $16.50; Crown Point, $3.87½; Eureka Consolidated, $6.75; Gould & Curry, $5.37½; Hale & Norcross, $4.75; Mexican, $5.75; Mono, $3.00; Mount Diablo, $4.00; Navajo, 95c; Ophir, $9.25; Potosi, $8.00; Savage, $5.37½; Sierra Nevada, $4.37½; Union Consolidated, $3.62½; Utah, $1.37½; Yellow Jacket, $4.62½.

MARKETS.

Fine weather and weak markets are not necessarily synonymous terms, but they are not infrequently coincident, and were so yesterday. The strength of last week was thought to be too great, especially as the European news of Sunday was not so warlike as it had been for several weeks previously. Sellers were in the majority in the markets for breadstuffs. But the tone changed radically in the afternoon, the buying being about equally brisk, as the selling had been earlier. The change in sentiment was very marked, and was in large part due to outside business.

Provisions were steadier. They were firm early, but fell back on news that hogs were easier at the Stock-Yards. Pork was quiet, with the trading mostly in settlement. Transfers were made early at $21.00 for May, and afterwards at $20.50; it was offered at $20.75 at the close, but only where it would settle direct. Lard was firm with little offering, and some buying on Canadian account was noted. May opened 7½c higher, at $7.72½, sold at $7.75, declined to $7.47½, improved to $7.65, and closed at about $7.62½, with June at 5c premium. Ribs were in very active demand early, said to be bought for packers. They opened 7½c higher, at $8.62½ for May, with rumors of sale at $8.65, declined to $8.45, improved to $8.57½ bid, and closed at $8.52½, with June at about 5c premium. Cash sales were reported of 200 brls clear back pork and 225 tcs sweet pickled bellies on private terms; 250 tcs lard at $7.42½; 25,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 6⅜c; and 80 brls beef hams at $20.50.

Flour was in rather better local demand, with no export business noted, and no change in prices. Sales were reported of 1,600 brls and 1,250 sacks, equal to a total of about 2,475 brls, all on private terms.

Wheat was active and very irregular. Cables were a shade firmer, and one noted an advance of 1d in Liverpool, but New York was the scene of heavy selling at the outset and sent large selling orders here. The ostensible reason for the weakness was the disappointment in regard to the visible supply, and estimates that the export movement from the seaboard this week will be a light one. The fact that the crowd here was "long" added to the selling pressure, and made the market look heavier than at any previous time in several days. It fell off by a zigzag movement, each time sinking a little lower than the last. The selling was led by Poole-Sherman, Jones, Schwartz, and Milmine. The two last named and Kershaw were the principal buyers in the afternoon. The tone changed completely with the discovery that large buying orders were in hand at 81c and the news that nearly forty boat-loads had been taken in New York by exporters. Also there was a rumor to the effect that Armour had "got hold" of the wheat market, and this made the shorts very nervous, though those of them who referred to the rumor affected to think it only something to laugh about. May opened ⅛c lower, at 82c, sold at 81⅛c, declined to 81c, and advanced to 83⅛c, sold off to 82⅝c, and closed at 83⅛c bid, with this month at 5⅛c discount, and July at only ½c premium, and September at a reduced premium of about 2c. Car-lots of No. 2 spring in store sold at 77⅛@78c, with 10,000 bu regular at 75⅝c and fresh receipts of No. 3 at 73⅛c. Free on board lots sold at 78½@79¼c for No. 2, with 74@77⅛c for No. 3 and 68@76c for No. 4, the outside for very choice. Total car sales about 32 cars.

In the afternoon on the curbstone there was a great excitement in wheat, and 84c was openly bid for May, with some of our big men named as understood to be large buyers at the advance. The reason for the additional strength was stated to be a report that about 1,000,000 bu had been taken in New York during the day for export this week.

In winter wheat 16 cars sold by sample at 79@81c for No. 2 red and 79c for No. 2 Turkish. No sales of store lots were reported.

Corn was active in the early part of the day, with free selling of futures by Pope-Lewis and Jones-McCormick. The former was reputed to have let go fully 1,000,000 bu for May. In the afternoon the market recovered in sympathy with wheat, but was dull at the advance. The offerings of sample lots mostly sold at a decline of ⅛@1c, but they closed firmer. May sold at the opening at 41c, being the latest price of Saturday, and declined to 39⅝c bid, improved to 40⅝c, and closed at 40½c asked, with this month at 5¼c discount and July at 2c premium. Cash lots in store and to go to store sold at 37@38c for fresh receipts of No. 2 yellow, 35⅝@35¾c for regular do, 36⅛@36⅜c for No. 3 yellow, 37@38c for fresh receipts of No. 2, with 35@35⅞c for regular and better do, and 35½@35⅝c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 36¾@37⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 36⅝@36¾c for No. 3, and 35@35½c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 315 cars.

Oats opened steady, but declined in sympathy with the weakness in wheat and corn, reacting later with the former cereal and closing steady. May opened at 29c, sold down to 28⅝@28¾c together, advancing towards the end of the session, and closing at 29c bid. June ⅜c premium. Near futures were inactive. There was a good volume of trading. No. 2 regular was quotably about 24c. Samples dropped ¼@½c, owing to the decline in corn. The offerings were liberal and the demand fair. No. 3 sold at 26@29c, No. 3 white at 27@30½c, No. 2 at 27¼@29¼c, No. 2 white at 31@32c, and barley oats at 31@31½c. Total cash sales about 230,000 bu.

Rye was weak and inactive for futures. March was nominally 51½c and April 52c. May was offered at 57½c and 57c was bid, or ½c lower. Two cars, No. 2 fresh receipts, sold at 54c. Trading by sample was light. A car of No. 2 on track sold at 55½c and 2 cars, free on board, at 55c.

Barley was neglected and nominally unchanged early at 48c for March and 52c for May. Late in the session March sold at 49c and May at 53c. No. 2 regular was inactive and about 49c. Samples were steady and in good request for choice lots, but the low grades were very dull. No. 4 sold at 46½c, No. 3 at 49@55c, and No. 2 at 59@60c. Total sales about 20,000 bu.

Millstuffs were lower, especially for bran, by reason of liberal offerings, notwithstanding a good demand. Sales were: 9 cars bran at $14.00@14.75, 6 cars middlings at $13.00@14.37½, 1 car shorts at $13.25, and 3 cars wheat screenings at $10.00.

Flaxseed was steady at $1.08@1.08½ for No. 1 on track, outside for special location. Four cars were taken in settlement for May at $1.07. The offerings were larger, but the demand was sufficient to absorb them all, the market closing at $1.08 bid. Receipts, 21 cars. Sales were: In store—5,000 bu No. 1 regular, at $1.05; on track, 8 cars No. 1, at special location, at $1.05; 1 car no grade at $1.08@1.08½; 1 car rejected at $1.10¼. May delivery sold sparingly at $1.01.

Timothy was steady at $1.78@1.80 for country prime seed, while cash seed to deliver on contracts was $1.81. Offerings and demand fair. The sales aggregated 1,200 bags at $1.70@1.81, and 6 cars delivered on March contracts, the prices being adjusted on the basis of $1.81¼ for that month. March delivery sold at $1.81@1.81¼, closing at $1.81¼ bid. Clover was fully 5c lower at $4.15 for medium prime "spot" seed and $4.20@4.25 for choice, owing to liberal offerings, which were far in excess of the trade. Sales were made of about 800 bags at $4.00@4.25 for common to choice seed. March delivery sold at $4.15.

It was a quiet day on the street markets, except that there was a continued active demand for butter and cheese. The bottom has dropped completely out of the latter product, and there was a further decline of about ½c. In the dry goods market business was fairly active all round, the fine weather causing a good attendance of buyers from nearby points, and prices ruled steady all along the line. The pig-lead market was reported very firm, with sales of about 900 tons during last week at $4.27½@4.30, and those were the closing quotations, with very little offering.

A lot of stop orders came on the wheat market yesterday at 81c for May, but they were quickly absorbed. It was estimated that buying orders were on hand for an aggregate of fully 5,000,000 bu at that figure, and the men who sold at that point were badly nonplused a little later to see the market above 83c. It is understood that very large quantities of wheat have been bought on the decline for foreign account, both here and at the seaboard.

There are not so many members of our Board of Trade now willing to fill up one side of a card for a dollar as there used to be. The departure of the markets from a rut has increased the responsibility and the risk. One firm was asked yesterday to state terms on which it would fill orders in pork. The reply was: "Six dollars a barrel margins, 10c a barrel commission, and we will not guarantee trades, but only consent to enter up transactions after they have been settled." There's refreshing independence—decided enough for the Fourth of July.

The narrowing of the premium on wheat futures more deferred than May is causing some talk as if it were an unwholesome feature. It is simply due to the fact that the buying is mostly to fill May shorts, while the selling is done farther ahead. The market is really verging around towards the old-time fashion when sales for delivery near the time of harvest were generally made at a discount unless some special reason existed to the contrary.

The announcement that the visible supply of wheat only decreased about 1,850,000 bu last week, when the difference had been expected to be nearer 3,000,000 bu, acted like a wet blanket in the pit yesterday, both here and in New York. The disappointment was only natural, however. The decrease reported for the last previous week was larger than warranted by a comparison of the reported movement at the principal points, and the discrepancy came out in fact if not in theory in the statement compiled yesterday. It was only that a rather large aggregate of wheat was temporarily lost sight of while in the act of being moved from one point to another.

The pressure in pork for delivery nearly two months hence has locked up vast amounts of money deposited as security for the faithful performance of the contracts, and apparently much of it will stay locked up till May comes in, with the result of seriously interfering with the ability of some parties to margin deals in grain. Some cases were named yesterday in which firms have deposited more than $6.00 per brl.

A couple of suspensions were noted on 'Change in this city yesterday. Both had been on the short side of wheat, and one similarly situated in pork, while it was rumored that the latter had been taking risks in a way that is not "strictly commission."

The rumor that the long talked of increase in the French duty on wheat is at last decided on was part of the reason that made wheat weak here yesterday morning. It is not impossible that part of the later buying was done in the hope of being able to take advantage of the fact before the increase is exacted. The report came some time ago that no one would be allowed to take such advantage, but "who can tell?"

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.				
March	$20.50	$20.00	@20.50	$20.50
May	21.00	20.50	@21.00	21.00
June	21.05	21.00	@	21.00
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.				
March	$7.50	$7.40	@ 7.47½	$7.42½
May	7.65	7.57½	@ 7.65	7.60
June	7.70	7.55	@ 7.72½	7.62½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
March	$8.45	$8.35	@ 8.52½	$8.42½
May	8.55	8.45	@ 8.62½	8.52½
June	8.60	8.50	@ 8.65	8.55
WHEAT.				
March	76½	75¼	@ 77¾	77⅜
April	76⅝	75¾	@ 77⅞	77⅞
May	82	81	@ 83½	83⅜
June	83	81⅝	@ 83⅞	83⅞
CORN.				
March	35¼	34⅛	@ 35¾	35¼
April	35⅝	34⅝	@ 35¾	35⅜
May	41	39⅝	@ 41	40⅝
June	42	40⅝	@ 41⅜	41¼
OATS.				
March	24		@	23⅞
April	24¼		@	24⅛
May	29	28⅝	@ 29	29
June	29		@	29

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 80¾	$ 83¾	$ 80¼
No. 2 corn	37⅞	40⅜	40⅜
No. 2 oats	29⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Pork	10.25	10 32½	10.40
Lard	6 05	6.07½	6.15
Short ribs	5.37½	5.40	5.45

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Sunday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.
Flour, brls	14,256	9,633	14,011	10,108
Wheat, bu	16,905	26,560	46,144	16,768
Corn, bu	123,051	213,365	77,718	114,464
Oats, bu	144,549	110,455	126,574	74,998
Rye, bu	630	3,721	606	510
Barley, bu	52,344	34,560	27,863	17,145
Grass seed, lbs	464,530	500,510	358,962	311,216
Flaxseed, bu	11,996	7,310	4,895	8,210
Broom-corn, lbs	102,760		126,324	3,709
Cured meats, lbs	810,946	341,060	1,949,455	936,041
Can. meats, cases			1,780	1,376
Dressed beef, lbs	6,900	886	2,908,760	1,764,810
Beef, tcs			50	
Beef, brls			271	789
Pork, brls	575	200	1,176	586
Lard, lbs	226,200	487,980	339,405	1,037,769
Cheese, lbs	115,985	94,330	63,620	89,675
Butter, lbs	311,597	197,462	222,387	210,409
Dressed hogs, No	40	28	1,414	301
Live hogs, No	5,651	11,018	2,877	9,380
Cattle, No	1,108	1,420	216	458
Sheep, No	1,758	3,156	753	999
Hides, lbs	416,900	295,834	592,905	226,550
Wool, lbs	32,480	6,755	43,480	67,180
Coal, tons	13,757	7,895	2,475	675
Lumber, m ft	1,384	858	4,929	2,402
Shingles, m		87	203	107
Salt, brls	2,715	3,967	5,399	2,302

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	13			13
Spring wheat	17	16	5	38
Corn	34	196	5	235
Oats	117	28		145
Rye	6			6
Barley	12	21	3	36
Total	199	261	13	473

Total about 430,000 bu. Inspected out: 26,016 bu wheat, 386 bu corn, 8,067 bu oats, and 4,125 bu barley. The receipts for today are expected to include 65 cars wheat, 340 cars corn, 200 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of last week:

	March 5, 1887.	Feb. 26, 1887.	Feb. 19, 1887.	March 6, 1886.
Wheat, bu	12,928,165	13,295,671	13,579,057	14,266,236
Corn, bu	7,914,233	7,643,529	7,514,038	3,238,423
Oats, bu	1,051,333	1,047,996	1,061,670	429,733
Rye, bu	160,889	150,916	158,419	264,707
Barley, bu	205,746	212,320	224,783	143,569
Total	22,260,366	22,350,432	22,537,967	18,342,678

These figures show an increase during last week of 270,704 bu corn, 3,337 bu oats, and 973 bu rye, and a decrease of 367,506 bu wheat and 6,574 bu barley. Total decrease, 99,066 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	March 5, 1887.	Feb. 26, 1887.	Feb. 19, 1887.	March 6, 1886.
Wheat	55,781,594	57,627,308	59,880,370	51,278,130
Corn	15,734,347	16,134,384	16,569,620	12,960,403
Oats	4,583,748	4,736,012	4,872,427	2,023,599
Rye	415,039	430,262	450,256	707,434
Barley	1,853,340	2,042,188	2,098,071	1,245,379

As compared with the previous week these figures show a decrease of 1,845,714 bu wheat, 400,037 bu corn, 152,264 bu oats, 15,223 bu rye, and 188,848 bu barley.

The stock of flaxseed in Chicago last Saturday is reported at 271,845 bu in store and 132,941 bu afloat, against 281,763 bu in store and 132,941 bu afloat a week ago, and 884,760 bu in store and 213,976 bu afloat at the same time last year.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS. BU. March 7.	RECEIPTS. BU. March 5.	SHIPMENTS. BU. March 7.	SHIPMENTS. BU. March 5.
Chicago	16,000	8,500	46,000	69,000
Milwaukee	14,000	8,500	6,000	500
St. Louis	13,500	9,500	69,000	28,500
Toledo	20,500	20,000	35,500	92,500
Detroit	29,000	14,500	11,000	3,000
Kansas City	5,000	2,500	8,500	4,000
Minneapolis	242,500	92,500	48,000	43,000
Total	340,500	156,000	224,000	240,500

The following were among the exports from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ending the dates named:

	March 5, 1887.	Feb. 26, 1887.	March 6, 1886.
Flour, brls	209,100	206,900	107,900
Wheat, bu	2,246,100	1,612,300	648,100
Corn, bu	1,284,700	1,317,200	1,859,300
Oats, bu	11,100	7,300	8,500
Pork, brls	6,220	3,990	5,100
Lard, lbs	6,473,700	7,484,500	6,161,100
Bacon, lbs	9,300,400	10,878,200	8,420,500

The following table gives the total imports of flour into the United Kingdom for the last two years, as well as the countries from which it came, as compiled by the London *Millers' Gazette*:

From—	1886. Cwt.	1885. Cwt.
U. S. A. Atlantic ports	10,037,524	10,193,214
U. S. A. Pacific ports	1,415,068	1,816,231
Austria-Hungary	1,362,285	1,415,046
Germany	816,737	280,475
Canada	770,530	187,097
France	114,594	120,146
Denmark	66,587	43,709
Sweden	11,503	65,398
Russia	22,610	131,435
Australia and New Zealand	72,692	5,186
Argentine Republic	11,300	3,995
Belgium	4,045	1,937
India	2,555	3,906
Other countries	30,608	16,919
Total	14,739,232	15,835,192

As will be seen, the United States supplies about 75 per cent of the whole amount. Ten years ago this country supplied only about 40 per cent of the amount used.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The demand continued active for all grades and everything was taken about as fast as it came in. Prices ruled very firm. Elgin fancy creamery, 29@31c per lb; fine Iowa and similar makes, 25@28c; fair to good do, 16@20c. The best dairies ranged at 21@24c, good to choice do 15@20c, and ordinary to fair do 12@14c. Fine packed roll butter, 16@17c; fair to good, 12@14c; common and packing stock, 10@11c.

CHEESE—This market was still on the decline for choice full creams at 12@12½c per lb for cheddars and flats (2 in a box) and 13@13½ for Young Americas. Trading was heavy, one firm having orders for about 3,000 boxes. Skims ruled very dull, with 5@6c per lb asked for fine makes. It was whispered on the street that the State law is about to be enforced with reference to filled cheese.

EGGS—Steady at 14½@15c per doz for strictly fresh stocks. The demand was fair and the arrivals only moderate, but an abundant supply is looked for today.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet all round and prices unchanged. Florida oranges are getting scarce, and those on the market ruled very firm at $3.25@3.50 per box for brights, and $2.25@2.50 for russets. Some consignments of Indian River fruit are on the way to this market.

HAY—This market was active for shipment, particularly for medium grades, while the demand for local consumption was moderate and limited to choice lots. The offerings were fair, but not equal to the shipping orders. A firm feeling prevailed. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $9.50; 1 car not graded at $9.75; 7 cars upland prairie at $7.50@9.00; 1 car No. 1 prairie at $5.50. Free on board and switched—5 cars No. 2 timothy at $9.00@9.50; 1 car not graded at $9.50; 1 car No. 1 prairie at $6.50. Receipts, 330 tons; shipments, 71 tons.

POTATOES—The arrivals were heavy, but there was a good demand for both local consumption and shipment. Fine Ohio Burbanks, 50@52c per bu on track. Michigan Rose, 55@58c and very scarce. Choice Wisconsin stocks, 42@45c, and all varieties of fancy Michigan potatoes, except Rose, 48@50c. Ordinary stocks, 38@40c. Store prices 10c higher all around. Seed potatoes were scarce and wanted at 70@75c per bu for Early Ohios and 80@90c for Early Rose.

POULTRY—Supply and demand were both light, but a steady feeling prevailed. Dressed hen turkeys, 8@10c per lb; young gobblers, 7½@8½c; old gobblers, 6½@7c; chickens, 8@9c; old roosters, 5@6c; ducks, 8@10c; and geese, 5@10c, according to quality. Live chickens, 7@8½c per lb; mixed do, 6½@7½c; do roosters, 4@5c per lb. Live geese, $4.50@7.00 per doz. Live turkeys, 7½@9c per lb; and ducks, 8@9c.

VEGETABLES—There was very little trading for anything, but prices for fresh stocks were higher owing to the small supply consequent on the bad condition of the roads. Cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; radishes, 75c@$1.00 per box; lettuce 40@50c per box; New Orleans head lettuce, 75c@$1.00 per doz; Bermuda tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per box. All other varieties were unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Bright medium grades continued steady and in light request, the manufacturers doing very little. All other descriptions of wool were slow and easy. There was no change to note in the quotations.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 31c; extra firsts, 29c; firsts, 25c; dairy extra firsts, 24c; extra roll, 17½c; packing stock, 12c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 12¼c; do flats, 12¼c; do Young Americas, 13c; good skim cheddars, 7c; flats, 6¾c; fancy imitation Swiss, 12½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid, 14½c; first in fresh, cash, 14¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of livestock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 7	6,700	30	14,000	8,200
Monday, Feb. 28	5,935	20	10,357	4,163
Total last week	34,281	554	82,563	28,018
Previous week	41,738	624	101,150	30,922
Same week, 1885	32,008	502	89,512	22,860
Shipments.				
Monday, March 7	1,800		5,000	2,000
Monday, Feb. 28	1,400		5,034	926
Total last week	13,331	46	30,942	10,466
Previous week	14,222	47	41,718	12,689
Same week, 1885	11,496		56,463	6,899

Monday's general cattle market was active but uneven. Best native beef cattle ruled a shade higher, while butchers' stock sold 10c lower. Hogs sold freely at last week's closing prices and sheep closed 10@15c lower, owing to excessive offerings. Thousands of Nebraska sheep are coming to market.

A train-load of 1,265-lb Colorado distillery-fed cattle, belonging to L. Waixel, sold to a dressed-beef establishment at $4.50. They were fed at Des Moines, Ia., and were in fair condition. The season for "stillers" generally opens the latter part of February, but this year the season is behind. About 50,000 will come to Chicago during the next few months.

Tuesday's receipts are estimated at 15,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 14,488 hogs, 6,378 cattle, and 4,843 sheep received Tuesday of last week.

The Meat Inspector condemned four cattle, twenty-two hogs, three sheep, and five qrs of beef last week at the Chicago Stock-Yards.

Forty-one head of fancy 1,008-lb yearling Hereford steers sold to a dressed-beef operator at $4.55, and 29 head of 1,280-lb corning 2-year-old Short-Horn steers to a New York shipper at $5.00. Two car-loads of 1,144-lb meal-fed steers sold at $4.20, and 88 head of meal cows, averaging 1,010 lbs, at $3.40. Six car-loads of 1,141-lb Minnesota steers sold at $4.05, and six car-loads of through Texans at $2.25 for cows and $2.90 for steers.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle Monday was about equal to the demand, which was active both on local and outside account. Prices remained about steady. Dressed-beef men were the principal buyers at $3.65@4.75 for 940@1,503-lb steers and $3.40@3.85 for good to fancy fat cows averaging 1,040@1,210 lbs. About 400 corn-fed Nebraska steers averaging 940@1,236 lbs sold at $3.90@4.45. Most of the fair to good 1,050@1,300-lb native steers sold to dressed-beef men at $4.15@4.50. Eastern shippers paid $4.05@5.10 for 1,105@1,683-lb steers. Thirty head of 1,622-lb steers sold at $5.10; some 1,683-lb cattle at $4.75; some fancy 1,008-lb Herefords at $4.55; some 1,557-lb steers at $4.37½, and handy 1,146-lb natives at $4.45. Exporters were entirely out of the market. The attendance of city butchers and canners was full, but the supply of cows, bulls, and other butchering stock exceeded the demand, and poor to fair selections sold about 10c lower. A few scalawag cows sold at $1.25@2.00, but the bulk of fair to choice "bossies" sold at $2.50@3.20. Corn-fed bulls sold at $2.65@3.20, and veal calves at $4.00@6.25. A lot of 102 Texas cows, averaging 662 lbs, sold at $2.25, and 24 Texas steers, averaging 683 lbs, at $2.90. Stock cattle met with a moderate demand at barely steady prices. Common to choice 666@1,140-lb stock steers sold at $2.75@3.90. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves, 1,450 to 1,800 lbs	$5.10@ 5.30
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.85@ 5.10
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.20@ 4.75
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.90@ 4.40
Poor to medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.40@ 4.25
Through Texans, 600 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@ 3.40
Fancy cows and heifers	3.40@ 3.85
Fair to choice cows, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.65@ 3.35
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.60@ 3.60
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.50@ 3.25
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.10@ 4.00
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	19.00@40.00

HOGS—Trade was fairly active yesterday and prices ruled steady at last week's closing figures. Fresh arrivals were 3,500 larger than receipts for the same day last week. The quality was poorer than for ten days past. Many light weights and common mixed lots were on sale, while very few "good" heavy and no real choice lots numbered among the arrivals. About 300 head of selected 250@285-lb hogs sold at $6.00. Good heavy packing sold principally at $5.80@5.95; selected butchers', averaging 200@228 lbs, at $5.80@5.90; fair to choice mixed, averaging 180@230 lbs, at $5.50@5.80; good to choice light bacon grades, averaging 155@180 lbs, at $5.40@5.60; common to medium, 120@160-tight, at $5.20@5.35, and light light $5.00@5.25. Rough heavy sold at $5.20@5.50.

SHEEP—We received twice as many sheep as a week ago yesterday. The demand was active, but the heavy offerings caused 10@15c decline for poor to choice grades. More than two-thirds of the fresh arrivals were from Nebraska and Kansas. Very few good natives were on sale, and no choice lambs numbered among the arrivals. Some 71-lb Nebraska lambs sold at $5.00, some 70-lb native lambs at $4.60, and 48-lb scabby Kansas lambs at $3.00. Tail-end Western sheep sold at $2.85@3.60, and medium to fancy 68@134-lb Kansas and Nebraska sheep at $3.75@4.60, principally at $4.45@4.60. Common to choice 70@110-lb native sheep sold at $3.00@4.70.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 7.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,250 head, making 6,430, and higher; common to prime steers, $4.40@5.50; tops, $5.50@5.70; bulls and dry cows, $3.00@4.25. The week's shipments included 24 beeves, 40 sheep, and 3,580 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,500, making 27,440 for the week; market firm; common to extra sheep, $4.50@6.00 per 100; common to extra yearling lambs, $5.50@7.00. A car-load of common Texas sheep went at $3.95.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000, making 33,381 for the week; none offered alive; nominally steady at $5.00@5.95.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 550; shipments, 600; the market was active and higher; choice heavy native steers, $4.40@5.00; fair to good shipping steers, $3.80@4.35; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.50@4.25; feeders, fair to good, $2.90@3.75; stockers, fair to good, $2.45@3.10; Texans, common to choice, $2.00@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,400; the market was active and 10@15c higher; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.90@6.00; packing, fair to good, $5.70@5.85; Yorkers, medium to prime, $5.45@5.65; pigs, common to good, $4.90@5.35.

SHEEP—No receipts; shipments, 1,600; prices range between $2.70@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., March 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; the market was strong and 10c higher; good to choice $4.20@4.50; common to medium, $3.00@4.10; stockers, $2.60@3.25; feeding steers, $3.35@3.75; cows, $2.25@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200; the market was firm and 15@20c higher; good to choice, $5.60@5.75; common to medium, $5.20@5.55; skips and pigs, $4.00@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; good to choice, $3.25@3.75; common to medium, $2.25@3.00.

East Liberty, Pa., March 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 513; shipments, 209; market moderately active; 10@15c higher than last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,700; shipments, 3,600; market active; Philadelphias, $6.10@6.25; Yorkers, $5.50@5.75; common and light, $5.30@5.40; pigs, $5.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,600; shipments, 5,800; market very dull at about last week's prices.

Omaha, Neb., March 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; all sold; strong; corn-fed steers, 1,350@1,500 lbs, $4.25@4.40, 1,100@1,300 lbs, $3.80@4.20; cows, $2.75@3.40; bulls, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 800; active; 10@15c higher; heavy, $5.60@5.75; light, $5.40@5.60; mixed, $5.55@5.65.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; fair demand; offering sparingly; winter, 7s 3d@7s 4d; spring, 7s 2d@7s 4d; club, 7s 8d@7s 9d. Corn firm; demand improving, at 4s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 66s. Lard, 38s. Long and short clears, 37s 3d. Cumberlands, 36s 6d. Long cut hams, 48s 6d.

CHEESE—63s 9d.

3:30 p. m.—Close.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, at 66s, firm; do Western at 61s, firm. Lard is in good demand; spot and March, 38s, firm; April and May firm at 38s 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in good demand; new No. 2 winter 7s 4d, steady; do spring, 7s 4d, steady. Flour is in fair demand at 9s 9d, dull. Corn is in good demand; spot, 4s 4½d, firm; March, April, and May at 4s 4½d, steady. Receipts of wheat last week—From Atlantic ports, 26,200 qrs; Pacific ports, 24,000; other sources, 35,000. Receipts American corn, 20,300 qrs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Extraordinary speculative activity—attended by unusual excitement—characterized the market for winter wheat in the futures line, which started off heavily, and, partly through disappointment as to the shrinkage for the week in the accumulation in sight, which proved less serious than had been the general anticipation, prices gave way about ⅝@¾c a bu, to rally very sharply through the afternoon, chiefly on renewed and decided interest on the part of shippers in early deliveries (this favored by the notable depression in ocean freights), winding up here firmly, on actual improvement for the day of ⅜@½c a bu—early deliveries following closely the fluctuations on the option list. Cable advices of increasing firmness, but not otherwise specially stimulating. No. 2 red for March closed at 92⅛c; do for April at 93c bid; do May at 93⅝c bid; June at 93⅝@93¾c; July at 94⅛c; August at 94⅜c; September at 94⅝c, and December at 98⅜c. Sales: No. 2 red, in store and elevator, at 91½c; do free on board, from store and afloat, 91¾@92⅛c; No. 2 red, delivered afloat from store and elevator, spot at 92⅜@93⅛c, closing from elevator at 94c cash; No. 1 white, in elevator, at 93⅝@93¾c, and delivered afloat at 95⅛c.

CORN—Offered more freely and forced down in the instance of No. 2 about 1⅛@1⅜c, quickening speculation, which was unusually animated, and chiefly for May and June, to rally near the close ⅛@⅜c, partly in sympathy with wheat, leaving off about steady.

Early deliveries had more attention at the closing prices. Sales: No. 2 mixed, in store and elevator, 49⅛c, closing at 49⅜c; [illegible] at 51c asked; steamer mixed, in elevator, [illegible] 49⅛c.

OATS—Rather more freely dealt in and [illegible] what firmer prices for graded [illegible] slightly reduced figures on graded [illegible] No. 1 white, in elevator, at 39c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 34@[illegible].

RYE—Old car-lots only were offered [illegible] steady, but [illegible].

BARLEY—Ungraded Canada at [illegible] heavy.

PROVISIONS—Hog products fairly active [illegible] day without important changes. [illegible]

BUTTER—Steady and wanted, with [illegible].

CHEESE—As last quoted on moderate inquiry.

TALLOW—[illegible].

SUGARS—Raw barely active, with fair refining [illegible] Refined as last quoted [illegible].

FREIGHTS—[illegible].

NEW YORK, March 7.—COTTON—Quiet; [illegible] opened steady; March, 9.71c; April, 9.74c; May, [illegible] June, 9.92c; July, 9.97c; August, 10.02c; [illegible] 9.72c; October, 9.61c.

HAY—Active, demand fair.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair and firm; [illegible] options stronger and active; sales [illegible] March, 13.05@13.10c; April, 13.15@13.20c; May, [illegible] 13.10c; June and July, 13.10@13.15c; August, [illegible] 13.10c; September and October, 13.00@[illegible] vember, 13.05c; December, 13.00@13.10c. [illegible] Rice steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,720 pkgs; wheat, [illegible] corn, 18,750 bu; oats, 62,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu; barley, 29,375 bu; pork, 1,400 brls; lard, 1,163 pkgs; [illegible] sacks; 2,238 packages; cut meats, 1,463 packages.

EXPORTS—Flour, 4,390 brls and 4,715 sacks; wheat, 135,669 bu; corn, 149,827 bu; oats, [illegible] corn-meal, 32 brls; pork, 361 brls; lard, [illegible] con, 102,315 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at 63⅝c, [illegible] steadily lower, closing steady at 63⅜c. [illegible] brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅝c; [illegible] 64c; lowest, 63c; closed at 63⅜c; sales, [illegible] clearances, 85,000 brls; charters, 25,699 brls; [illegible] ments, 107,668 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but firm; Transit opened at 63⅜c; [illegible] closed at 63⅜c; highest, 64c; lowest, 63c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅝c; [illegible] 63⅝c; highest, 64c; lowest, 63⅛c; clearances, 800,000.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., March 7.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Steady; Northern and Eastern creamery at [illegible] per lb for firsts to extra fresh; Northern dairy at [illegible] for firsts to extra Vermont and [illegible] long dairies; Western dairy at [illegible] for firsts to extras; imitation creamery at [illegible] quality; ladle packed, 16@22c.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra, 13½@14c; [illegible] 11@13½c for Western firsts to extra, and [illegible] sage.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape, 19@20c; Eastern, 18@19c; Canadian, New York, 18@19c; Western, 18@18½c; Southern, 18c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 7.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The opening was the same as Saturday's close at 83½c May and 88½c June. There was a rapid decline from these points to 82½c for May and 83c for June. These were the lowest prices of the day, and a gradual firming up took place after the opening. The business was 83c for May and 88½c for June. A sale of September was made at [illegible]. In the afternoon there was a heavy demand for wheat and the market advanced rapidly. This market [illegible] behind Chicago. May [illegible] market for Chicago May wheat closed [illegible] above June. May opened here at 83¾c and [illegible] to 83c, closing with offers at 84¼c. June sold at 83c and 84c. Receipts, none.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed firm at 93c bid; No. 1 Northern, 89½c over. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 95c; No. 1 white 95c. Corn steady; No. 2 yellow to arrive sold at 45c. [illegible] yellow at 45c.

Elgin, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Firm today at 31c, 57,600 lbs being sold; total reached 217,650.

CHEESE—No sales.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7.—FLOUR—Dull and easy, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but weak and unsettled; the market opened easy, declined rapidly [illegible] strengthened late in the session and recovered [illegible] 1c, closed at 1@1⅛c lower than Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 80¾@81¼c; March, 80⅝@81¼c, closed at 81⅛c bid; June, 84¾@85⅜c, closed at 85⅛c bid; July, 84⅜@[illegible] bid. Corn active, but unsettled and lower; cash, 33¼@33¾c, under Saturday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33¾@34½c; April, 35½c, closing at 35⅛c; May, 37⅝@38⅛c, closing at 37¾c. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 mixed, cash, 26½@27c; May, 28½@29c. Rye steady at 51½c. Barley steady; demand moderate.

LEAD—Active and firm; refined, 4.25; [illegible] chemical hard, $4.30.

HAY—Active, but weak and lower; prairie, $8.00@10.50.

TIMOTHY—$10.50@13.50.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 12½c.

FLAXSEED—Firmer at 97¾c bid.

BRAN—Steady.

CORNMEAL—Firm at $2.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull, unsettled, and generally easier; Pork, $18.00. Lard, $7.25@7.30. Bulk meats—Loose lots—long clear, and short clear, $8.00@8.10; boxed lots—long clear, $8.10; [illegible] short clear, $8.60@8.70; short ribs, $8.75. Bacon, [illegible] @8.75; short ribs, $8.75; short clear, $9.00@9.25. Hams, $11.50@13.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 232,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat strong and higher. Corn—Strong; May, 38⅛c. Oats—Steady; [illegible] unchanged.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and unsettled; No. 2 red, March, 90⅛@90¼c; April, 90⅝@91¼c; May, 92⅛@92½c; do June, 93@93½c. Corn weak and lower; No. 2, [illegible] futures weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, March, 46¼c; April, 46⅛@46½c; May, 46½@46⅞c; June, 47@47⅛c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 3 white, 35⅛c; No. 2 white, 35½c; futures weak; No. 2 white, March, 35⅛c; April, 35½c; May, 35¾@36c; June, 37@37½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork—Mess, $17.50@18.00; prime mess, new, $16.50@17.00. Lard, [illegible]. Hams—Smoked, 12@13c. Lard firm; city refined, $8.00; do steam, $7.75.

BUTTER—Firm and active; creamery extra, 31@32c; Western, 29@30c; [illegible].

EGGS—Dull; Western firsts, 16c.

CHEESE—Quiet; New York full cream, 13@13½c; Ohio flats, choice, 12@12½c; do fair to prime, 10@11c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at $6.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 21,600 bu; oats, 6,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 15,300 bu.

Baltimore, Md., March 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90⅛c; March, 90⅛@90¼c; April, 90⅝@91c; May, 92⅛@92½c. Western lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, [illegible] March, 46⅛@46¼c; April, 46⅜@46½c; May, 47c; steamer, 44c. Oats—Steady; Western white, 35@36c; do mixed, 33@34c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $17.25@17.50 [illegible] $19.00@20.00. Lard—Refined, 8@8¼c.

EGGS—Quiet at 14½c.

COFFEE—Firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14@14½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,037 brls; wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 99,700 bu; oats, 15,174 bu; rye, 690 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 250,600 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 7.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—Higher; cash, 75⅞c; May, 80½c. Corn higher; No. 3, 37c. Oats—Steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye—Strong; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2, 50¼c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular. Pork—March, $18.75; May, $21.00. Lard—March, $7.30; May, $7.60.

BUTTER—Firm.

EGGS—Steadier; 15@15½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; cheddars, 12½@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,140 brls; wheat, 13,973 bu; barley, 5,330 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,792 brls; wheat, 4,883 bu; barley, 7,475 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 7.—WHEAT—Opened weak; closed strong. No. 1 hard, cash, 80½c; May, 80½c; June, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78½c; May, 79¼c; June, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 76½c; May, 77½c; June, 77⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet; patents, $4.20@4.35; bakers', $3.25@3.40.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 241,920 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,400 bu; flour, 27,400 brls.

IN STORE—Wheat, 7,507,627 bu; [illegible].

Detroit, Mich., March 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 83½c asked; No. 2 red, cash, [illegible] asked; May, 86¼c asked; August, 86¼c asked. Corn—No. 2, cash, 39c asked. Oats—No. 2, [illegible] 40½c asked.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime, $4.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; shipments, 15,300 bu.

Toledo, O., March 7.—GRAIN—Wheat active and easy; cash, 85¼c; May, 87⅞c; June, 88c; August, 85⅞c. Corn steady; cash, 39c; May, 41⅛c. Oats dull.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash and March, $4.25; April, $4.20.

Cincinnati, O., March 7.—Whisky—Quiet; sales, 964 brls finished goods on basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., March 7.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35½c.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Grommes & Ullrich, 8 cases cigars; E. Hoffman, 2 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 5 cases cigars; McNeill & Higgins, 8 cases cigars; Julius Bauer & Co., 1 case musical instruments; James H. Walker & Co., 6 cases dry goods; L. Manasse, 3 cases thermometers; Hay & Prentice, 1 packages castings; A. Knecht, 3 cases cutlery; J. V. Farwell & Co., 10 cases dry goods, 1 case hosiery, and 1 case buttons; Montgomery Ward & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 2 cases musical instruments; C. Schuman & Co., 1 cask liquors; Locke, Hulseis & Co., 3 cases pens; John Stevenson, 1 case woolens; A. H. Abbott & Co., 1 case paper; Miller & Hunt, 2 cases plants; Ascher, Barnard & Co., 4 cases artificial flowers; I. N. Ash, 1 cask wine; J. D. McNabb & Co., 4 cases packages; Grommes & Ullrich, 18 cases cigars; A. Norak, 2 packages meerschaums; Spraguc, Warner & Co., 4 cases [illegible]; Chapin & Gore, 2 cases cigars; [illegible] & Co., 3 cases Chicago Stamping Company, 204 boxes tin; Bruce & Cook, 17 boxes tin; Burley & Tyrrell, 40 packages earthenware; Kenly & Jenkins, 2 cases chemicals; Chicago Stamping Company, 200 boxes tin plate; [illegible] son, Pirie, Scott & Co., 8 cases dry goods and 5 cases silk; J. W. Doane & Co., 80 drums figs; H. Dibble & Co., 7 cases [illegible]; Koch Manufacturing Company, 8 cases gloves; Sprague, Warner & Co., [illegible]; E. N. Hurlbut & Co., 2 cases chemicals; A. H. Andrews & Co., 1 case [illegible]; C. F. Kimball, 7 cases [illegible]; Company, 2,273 [illegible]; rets mackerel; W. B. Howard, 1 case [illegible]; First National Bank, 279 packages tea. Collections, $27,767.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THROUGH RATES BETWEEN THE WEST AND THE SEABOARD.

The Central Traffic Association to Take Up Recommendations Made by the Joint Committee—Division of East-Bound Traffic—Diversity of Opinion Among the Railroads—Trouble Looked For—The Rights of Wabash Bondholders—East-Bound Passenger Affairs.

The General Managers of the various roads in the Central Traffic Association meet today at Commissioner Blanchard's office to take up and consider the action taken by the Joint Committee in New York regarding the establishment of through rates between Western Association points and seaboard points and also to agree upon a general policy for transacting the business of the various lines in conformity with the new law. An effort will be made to continue the present organization as a traffic association, so as to be able to keep up statistics regarding the movement of tonnage and to secure the maintenance of uniform rates. The most important recommendation made by the Joint Committee, and which will prove the principal topic of discussion at today's meeting, is that on and after April 5 east-bound traffic shall be divided into six instead of thirteen classes as heretofore. The rates under the new classification as recommended by the committee are as follows, both on east and west bound traffic basis, between Chicago and New York: First class, 75 cents; second, 65 cents; third, 50 cents; fourth, 35 cents; fifth, 30 cents; sixth, 25 cents. The old tariff rates are as follows: West-bound, first class, 75 cents; second, 60 cents; third, 45 cents; fourth, 35 cents; fifth, 25 cents. East-bound, first class, $1; second, 85 cents; third, 70 cents; fourth, 60 cents; fifth, 45 cents; sixth, 40 cents; seventh, 35 cents; eighth, 35 cents; ninth, 35 cents; tenth, 30 cents; eleventh and twelfth, 35 cents; thirteenth, 30 cents; special, 30 to 40 cents. Under the new classification grain and flour is in the sixth class (25 cents) and under the old or present classification in the thirteenth class (30 cents). The reduction on east-bound first-class freight would therefore amount to 25 cents and correspondingly less on other classes, while on grain and flour and provisions the reduction would be five cents per 100 pounds. By making but six classes instead of thirteen many articles would have to pay higher rates than at present, and make up in some measure for the loss caused by the reduction in rates on leading articles. The fact that the joint committee recommends a reduction in rates on the principal articles shows that they have come to the correct conclusion that it will be to their best interests to establish fair and reasonable through rates. Only by making the rates as low as possible can the Eastern roads hope to secure the maintenance of uniform rates. The competition under the new law will be much stronger than before and require more than ordinary good judgment to even secure the maintenance of the rates recommended by the joint committee. There is great diversity of opinion among the various roads as regards the interpretation of the new law, and many of them do not coincide with Commissioner Fink's views. The Pennsylvania, for instance, appears to be of the opinion that uniform rates cannot be established and maintained because the conditions and circumstances of the different routes are in no way identical, and it shows a disposition to make its own rates regardless of what the other roads may do. If this policy is pursued serious trouble may be looked for and rates will go much lower than those recommended by the joint committee.

Transcontinental Problems.

A meeting of the General Managers and other general officers of the various roads interested in the Pacific coast business was held yesterday at Commissioner Midgley's office for the purpose of considering and acting upon the reports of the General Freight and General Passenger Agents' committees regarding the establishment of through rates and working the business between Chicago and Pacific coast points. The General Passenger Agents' report, which is substantially the same in all essential features as that recently adopted by the Western associations, was accepted after a short discussion.

The General Freight Agents submitted two reports, one based upon a strict interpretation of the long and short haul section of the new law and the other upon the water competition as interpreted by Commissioner Fink and General Solicitor Creed Haymond of the Southern Pacific. Regarding rates between El Paso and the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers no recommendation was made because there was a serious difference of opinion in regard to those rates between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific. The latter road demands a differential rate from El Paso, which the Santa Fé is not willing to grant. There was quite an animated discussion over the General Freight Agents' reports, and it being found impossible to secure harmonious action two committees were to be appointed, one to consider the establishment of uniform freight traffic between Chicago or St. Louis and the Pacific coast, and the other to find a way for settling the disagreement between the Santa Fé and Missouri Pacific on traffic via El Paso. The former committee is composed of T. J. Potter, Burlington; J. C. Stubbs, Southern Pacific; H. L. Morrell, St. Louis & San Francisco; J. S. Leeds, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and J. M. Hannaford, Northern Pacific. The latter consists of R. R. Cable, Rock Island; J. C. McMullin, Alton; T. L. Kimball, Union Pacific; J. F. Goddard, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; and W. H. Newman, Missouri Pacific. It is expected that the committees will be able to report to the general meeting this morning.

Eastbound Passenger Affairs.

A meeting of the Passenger Department of the Central Traffic Association will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Assistant-Commissioner Daniels' office to agree upon a general policy regarding the future conduct of the eastbound passenger traffic. The majority of the roads seem to be in favor of continuing an association or combination after the Inter-State Commerce law has gone into effect, for the purpose of keeping up statistics, compiling and issuing rate-sheets, and doing such other things as may be necessary to secure the maintenance of rates by all lines in the association. The general opinion of the General Passenger Agents of the Central Traffic Association roads is that the new law does not prohibit the establishment of differential rates by the various roads, and an effort is to be made at today's meeting to get the roads to agree upon differential rates. It is claimed that unless the weaker lines are permitted to make lower through rates than the stronger lines it will be impossible to maintain agreed rates and the business will become completely demoralized. While the Western roads have agreed to keep up the system of paying commissions to regular ticket agents the Eastern roads are in favor of doing away with the commission system entirely, and instead of commissions pay the ticket agents a regular stipulated salary. It is understood that the Joint Committee at its meeting in New York last week decided against commissions, and the indications are that today's meeting will confirm that action.

Rights of Wabash Bondholders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7.—[Special.]—Henry Crawford made a fiery speech in the United States Circuit Court today in behalf of the first mortgage bondholders of the Chicago Division of the Wabash. Judges Brewer and Thayer were on the bench, and there were present Robert Lincoln, Wager Swayne, H. J. Hubbard of New York, F. B. Swayne of Toledo, O., Wells H. Blodgett of St. Louis, and Messrs. Edgar T. Wells, O. D. Ashley, and President James Joy, Receivers Solon Humphreys and Thomas E. Tutt, and Master in Chancery E. T. Allen. Mr. Crawford referred to the intervening petition recently filed by the holders of the first-mortgage bonds of the Chicago Division and demanded the sum of $1,315,350, which this division had earned in excess of all expenses. He denounced the policy of the receivers, who saddled a profitable road with the debts of the unprofitable lines, and excoriated the Purchasing Committee. He took a recent report of the receivers made subsequent to the dissolution of the system into the east and west divisions and analyzed it, finding charges against the Chicago Division of $112,000 for taxes not due and unpaid, and $27,000 for operating a steamship line. These amounts, he held, by no rule of justice, by no theory of bookkeeping, should be charged against his property. It had not been held, he said, it had not been claimed at any time that the Chicago Division had lost money. He reviewed the receivership from the date of the filing of the original bill by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and said that no matter what had been the cause of the company's financial difficulties the Chicago Division had never been, and could not be charged with any share in them.

In the further course of his review he showed that under an order of June 28, 1884, of the court to pay interest coupons as rapidly as funds accumulated that could be diverted to that purpose, the interest had been paid on the bonds of some lines, while the last coupon of the Chicago Division mortgages paid was on the Toledo & Wabash second mortgage due Nov. 1, 1884. He asserted the order had not been carried out as it was intended by the court it should be, and that favor had been shown. He recurred to the item of $27,000 deficiency of the steamship lines charged on the main line east of the Mississippi, which he denounced bitterly. The Purchasing Committee had acquired the steamship lines, it was its property, and there was no warrant for the imposition of its deficiencies upon the property of the petitioners. The mortgages which he represented did not cover the steamship lines. If the latter had made millions not one dollar could have been touched by the mortgage bondholders he represented.

Having mentioned the Purchasing Committee, he thought it behooved him to say who that committee was. It was an association of four men representing the general mortgage and collateral trust mortgage and junior securities and common and preferred stockholders. They were not philanthropists and had not bought the property as disinterested third parties. They were not trying to do the best they could for the benefit of the inferior securities. Now they proposed to take out of court 485 miles of unprofitable road that had been supported at the expense of profitable lines since May, 1884, and leave the burden of the receivers' debt resting upon those lines that had not caused the failure of the system, and whose earnings had not been less than expenses at any time. He could not imagine what answer the attorneys on the opposit side could make to his arguments. He held that if there is a deficit on any portion of the property, viewed as a consolidated system, that as between the elder creditor and the junior bondholder and stockholder, that the latter must make good such deficiency before the income of the older creditor can be taken to the extent of one penny; and again, that as between the division which created the deficit and the division which earned a surplus, that the burden of debt must rest upon the author of the deficit. He had the opinions of the court he was addressing, expressed previously, to the effect that the surplus funds of the branch could not be diverted to supply the deficit. The money of one set of men could not be given to another set.

Mr. Crawford's denunciations created a sensation, and when he finished the court took the matter under consideration. If an adverse decision is given the receivers will turn the west lines over to the Purchasing Committee.

Baltimore & Ohio, New York Alliance.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—[Special.]—The great railroad deal of the Baltimore & Ohio with the Reading and Jersey Central was the talk of financial and railroad circles today. Various reports have been published in Philadelphia and New York and all sorts of rumors circulated in Wall street, but the real facts in the deal are about as follows, this information being gained through authoritative sources:

The Garretts, with others, have gone into a powerful syndicate which controls a majority of the Reading stock. The program is to procure a sale of the Reading upon a foreclosure. The negotiations for this deal have been in progress for several weeks between the Baltimore & Ohio people and Austin Corbin, Alfred Sully, and Calvin Brice, who are the principals in the syndicate which has for some time had the management of the Reading Road, and who have more recently gone into the Jersey Central. Thursday last two of the Baltimore & Ohio executives spent the day in Philadelphia in conference with prominent railroad people, and Friday Messrs. Sully and Brice were in Baltimore and were closeted all day with the Baltimore & Ohio officials. This sort of business was kept up Saturday. It is claimed that the Baltimore & Ohio has never been troubled about getting over the Reading when it was in shape to run through trains, and that the recent car-trust loan of $2,500,000 was negotiated to get the necessary equipment for the New York through business. Messrs. Sully, Brice, and Corbin are also the principals in the West Point Terminal syndicate, which controls among others the Richmond & Danville Railroad system. It has been inside talk in financial and railroad circles for some time that negotiations were in progress for a deal between that syndicate and the Baltimore & Ohio for giving the Richmond & Danville entrance into New York. The plan is to bridge the Potomac River from Shepherd's to Alexandria. But for this an act of Congress must first be obtained. The building of this bridge is, therefore, not a portion of any immediate scheme, and the Baltimore & Ohio is at this time bending all of its energies to get the way clear to New York. The report in Baltimore financial circles is that when the full plans are made known it will be shown to be to the great advantage of the Baltimore & Ohio. The fact that the Baltimore & Ohio is selling cut-rate tickets out of New York has been a bone of contention, and the Pennsylvania objects to Baltimore & Ohio trains running over the Reading on cut-rate terms.

Minnesota & Northwestern Construction.

GALENA, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—The Minnesota & Northwestern contractors who have undertaken the grading of that road from Freeport to East Dubuque, through this (Jo Daviess) county, have established headquarters in Galena, and inaugurated work today at various points along the line. The most difficult part of the construction will be the making of the tunnel south of Elizabeth, which is to be a half mile or more in length, most of the way through solid rock. The tunnel will be completed by July 1, and the grading from Freeport to the Mississippi by Sept. 1.

The Atchison Denies.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—[Special.]—For some days past rumors have been afloat to the effect that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad was carrying on negotiations with a view to establishing a through connection from Chicago to New York. President Strong of the Atchison Road was seen today and emphatically denied the statement.

Items.

Mr. E. J. Blake has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railways, with headquarters at St. Joseph, in place of Mr. C. C. Chandler, resigned.

Mr. Emmons Blaine, one of the Assistant General Freight Agents of the Chicago & Northwestern, has been offered the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Santa Fé & California Railroad (Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé's Chicago extension), and it is understood that he will accept the place.

Judge Cooley, receiver of the Wabash Railroad, was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter whether he had been tendered an appointment as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and he replied: "I haven't a single word to say on that subject. I don't think you could drag anything out of me with a forty-horse power engine."

The withdrawal of the Burlington & Northern and the Minnesota & Northwestern from the Northwestern pool has caused another collapse in the rates on all classes of freight between St. Paul or Minneapolis and Chicago. The cause of withdrawal from the pool by those roads is due to the fact that they consider the late award of percentages entirely unsatisfactory and because some of the roads have violated the recent compact to maintain tariff rates until April 5. Contracts were entered into by a number of the roads at a cut of about one-half from tariff rates, which will give them all the business they can handle until April 5. The roads which have made no contracts are not only meeting those rates, but are making still lower ones, and it is the opinion that until April 5 a 10-cent rate on all classes will prevail.

A meeting of the Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota roads was held yesterday at the office of Commissioner Carman for the purpose of agreeing upon uniform freight rates to and from points in the above-mentioned sections of the country. So far as rates to and from junction points are concerned all difficulties have been overcome and tariffs established based upon the Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and St. Paul tariffs. Nothing, however, could be done regarding the establishment of rates on grain and flour on account of the demoralization in grain and flour rates between Minneapolis and Chicago. Consequently further action regarding grain and flour rates from interior points in Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota, as well as in Wisconsin, has been deferred until the difficulties regarding the Minneapolis rates have been settled by the Northwestern lines.

THE SHOOTING OF MYLES CLINCH.

Mrs. Shay Admitted to Bail—The Grocer Still Alive.

Mrs. Maggie Shay was brought before Justice C. J. White yesterday in order that bail might be fixed pending the result of Myles Clinch's wounds. Mrs. Shay repeated the story which has been printed before, and said to the magistrate with the tears standing in her eyes: "I am sorry for the wife and the children and for him. I regret that this thing ever happened, but the man got what he deserved. I did not know who he was when I fired the shots." Justice White fixed the bail in $2,000 until this morning. It was promptly furnished by Michael Ryan, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Polk street.

A visit to the house where Mrs. Shay lived showed that the frail iron bolt mortise into which the bolts were turned was broken. Mrs. Shay in her first statement said that she fired twice at the intruder through the door, though there is only one bullet-hole. She now says, and said to Justice White yesterday morning, that at first she fired standing in front of the door. When the lock gave way she fired through the crack of the door, which three heavy blocks of coal kept from coming wide open. Mrs. Shay is at her mother's house, directly across the way from Clinch's grocery, and she illustrated graphically with her gestures the positions which she took while the man was trying to break the door in. She pressed her face against one of the door-cheeks to show how Clinch pressed his face against the opening as he hoarsely muttered "Let me in." But yet she says that neither from the voice nor the glimpse of the face did she recognize the man until he was found lying on her doorstep with his leg over the lower bar of the railing which protects the outside staircase.

Mrs. Clinch said that her husband's condition was still precarious. The doctor said he might die at any time. The ball is supposed to be lodged in the lower part of the brain, having entered through the aperture where the spinal column and some of the larger blood vessels pass. Yesterday morning he talked to Dr. Lee and denied that he broke into Mrs. Shay's house. He spoke but briefly and feebly. He said the door was not locked and remembers only one shot. After that all was dim. He denied to the doctor that there was anything between him and Mrs. Shay.

"Ah," said the doctor, "you've been to that house before this?"

"I might have been," was all the wounded man would say.

"It isn't likely," said Mrs. Clinch with a heavy sigh, "that a man would go to a woman's house without a footing. She had always a smooth yarn to spin to my husband when she came into the store and he was mighty civil to her. She was a sore sight to me and I hope she may meet her match yet."

Who Wants to Wait for Days
for the dull, old-style porous plasters to act, when Benson's relieve and cure in a few hours local rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, sciatica, and all pains and aches arising from cold and exposure? Refuse imitations under similar names. Ask for Benson's.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

ACTION OF THE NEWSPAPER OWNERS IN REGARD TO THE STRIKE.

They Claim They Will Not Allow Their Offices to Be Interfered With by the Printers' Union—A Bigamist Married as Soon as He Is Released from Prison—Killed by His Own Brother—General Notes of Interest.

MILWAUKEE AFFAIRS.—At a meeting in Milwaukee yesterday afternoon of the proprietors of job-printing establishments in whose offices the printers are out on a strike resolutions were unanimously adopted declining to recognize the Typographical Union and declaring that in the future the offices shall be open only to such printers as the proprietors may wish to employ, "being fully convinced that they have the right to manage their own business affairs without the interference of irresponsible parties." The indulgence of the public is asked in the necessary delay in filling orders on account of the strike, and the promise made to renew operations as before the trouble came.

Miss Minnie, the 19-year-old daughter of J. A. Irasek, a Third street tailor, Milwaukee, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from the water-works pier into Lake Michigan. It was with great difficulty that she was rescued and revived. No motive is assigned for her act.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS BROTHER.—Dennis Noon, at 8 o'clock last night, shot and killed his brother Pat in the Farmers' Saloon on First street in Madison, Wis. It was the result of drunken quarrels.

Illinois.

WEDDED IN PRISON.—An interesting marriage ceremony took place in the visitors' reception-room at the Joliet Prison about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The contracting parties were Edgar Swain, the Chicago bigamist, sent to the penitentiary in April last for bigamy, sentenced for a year, his term expiring yesterday afternoon, and Emma Gretchen of Chicago. It appears that Swain was first married to Miss Gretchen in Chicago about four years ago, when she was but 15 years old. He lived with her three years and then, meeting with a new love, he deserted his child wife and ran away and married the other woman. For this crime Swain was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Wife No. 2 then married another man and Emma, the heroine of yesterday's wedding, who had never been divorced from Swain, resolved to reclaim her recreant husband. She waited until the day of Swain's release from durance vile, and made herself known to the prison chaplain, who accompanied her to the County Clerk's office and procured a license. They then went to the prison and Swain was brought before the little woman whom he had deserted. After a few minutes' conversation with her Swain agreed to be forgiven and be married again. The chaplain at once tied the knot in the presence of a party of visitors, who were waiting to be shown through the prison. Swain is a handsome-looking fellow of 33 and was one of the most expert machinists ever confined at Joliet. His wife gave her age as 22.

FATALLY WOUNDED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.—Last night Harvey Bullen shot and fatally wounded Charles Evarts, his brother-in-law, in his own house in Keithsburg. The trouble grew out of a family quarrel, the motive of which cannot be learned. Evarts is wholly paralyzed and will probably die before morning. Bullen surrendered himself to the proper authorities.

A FARMERS' INSTITUTE.—A farmer's institute under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture will be held at the opera-house in Galva March 9 and 11. Samuel Dysart, President of the board; Charles F. Mills, Secretary; Stephen A. Forbes, State Entomologist; S. H. Peabody, LL. D., Regent of the State University; and other prominent workers will be in attendance.

PLACED BEHIND THE BARS.—Watson Newberry and Stephen Johnson, two prisoners with long sentences, were placed behind the bars of the Joliet Penitentiary last night by Sheriff Brooker of Havana, Ill. They were convicted in Mason County of murdering a farmer named Atkinson in September last, and after two trials were sentenced to twenty-five years each.

PRISONERS TAKEN TO JOLIET.—Sheriff Gundy of Danville took six convicts to the penitentiary at Joliet yesterday, among whom were a gang of three notorious St. Louis burglars—Ed Crooby, McCan, and William Robertson—sentenced to one year each; also Joe Johnson, sentenced to three years on two charges of burglary, and Frank Edwards, a horse thief, one year.

MONEY FOR A COLLEGE.—The Rev. Dr. Williams of Princeton has given $3,000 to the Geneseo Collegiate Institute. Mrs. Susan A. Harding, widow of Gen. Harding, of Monmouth, has also contributed a like sum toward the purchase of a residence for the principal of the school.

DROWNED WHILE HUNTING.—Charles Rentfrow of Jacksonville was hunting on Meredosia Bay yesterday, when he fell from his canoe and was drowned. His body was recovered.

DEATH OF JOHN W. RANKIN.—John W. Rankin, aged 35 years, and a member of the Peoria Knights Templar, died at his sister's home in Pekin yesterday.

Iowa.

A CONSTABLE KILLED.—Early yesterday evening Constable Logan of Des Moines, who has been very active in the enforcement of the prohibitory law, arrested A. B. Campbell, a drayman employed by Hurlbut, Hess & Co., wholesale druggists, on the ground that he had no license to deliver whisky to retail druggists. Entering the store he went to the rear and said the driver was under arrest, and wanted to know if the house had a delivery permit for him. Mr. C. H. Ward, one of the proprietors, replied that he did not know. Thereupon another driver, Joe Rowe, stepped up and inquired what was the matter. Hot words ensued and Logan drew his revolver and fired at Rowe, who returned the shot, sending a bullet into Logan's breast. The latter, with revolver extended, started after Campbell, but fell within ten feet and died in a minute. Rowe was at once arrested and is now in jail.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE SCORCHED.—The Davenport *Gazette* Building was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $2,500 and the contents in the sum of $400. The *Gazette* has arranged to issue a paper from a job office. The flames spread to the adjoining block, the first floor of which is occupied by the post-office. No mail was lost.

Indiana.

THREE BUILDINGS BURNED.—A fire at Mount Ayr yesterday morning destroyed Dennis Barton's saloon, George Nichols' hardware store, and the large dry goods and grocery store of Willicy, Sigler & Wishard. Loss $12,000; insured.

THE JURY DISAGREED.—Yesterday the jury in the case of the State vs. Blair Mock at Marion, charged with the murder of Harry Vandevender at Huntington last November, was discharged, being unable to agree. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—Burglars entered the saloon of Henry Meyer of Rochester yesterday morning, blew open his safe with dynamite, and stole $150 and a quantity of valuable papers. Subsequently the saloon of Fred Busenberg was robbed of $200.

Minnesota.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE LOCKS.—The Duluth Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter of having a Sault Canal convention held either at Duluth or the Sault Ste. Marie to take measures for the improvement of the canal. It is learned that it is the intention of those in charge at the Sault to close the old lock and put the new locks in their place. This will take several years and leave only one set of locks to be used. The capacity of both sets of locks at present is taxed to the utmost to take care of the traffic that goes through, and, if any accident should occur to the remaining lock, it would completely paralyze the Lake Superior trade. It is proposed that Gen. Poe, who has charge there at present, be asked to suspend operations on the new works until after this convention, which is to be held early in July.

TO ATTEND A MEETING OF MILLERS.—A party left Minneapolis yesterday composed of C. M. Palmer and W. C. Edgar of the *Northwestern Miller*, F. L. Greenleaf of the Humboldt mill, a member of the Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association, J. L. Wiltford and W. P. Norway of the Wiltford Manufacturing Company, and J. M. Shultz, President of the Phœnix Iron-Works Company, to attend a meeting of roller-mill builders and millers at Chicago today. J. W. Heywood of the St. Paul roller mill and W. B. Richards joined the party at St. Paul.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The Village Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon. The Judiciary Committee—Messrs. Spencer and Howard and Attorney Freeman—reported as follows upon the question of city organization: Upon the additional petitions for submission of the question of city incorporation, as well as upon the counter petitions of parties withdrawing therefrom, presented at the last meeting of the board and referred under the rules in the usual course of business to the Judiciary Committee and the Attorney, the committee have to report as follows:

The petitions presented by Mr. Banning purported to contain, the first eighty-four names and the second 118 names. But on examination your committee finds that the first petition contains only thirty-eight and the second fifty-eight names of "legal voters voting at the last preceding municipal election." But these additional ninety-six names were more than offset by withdrawals. These withdrawals were as carefully scrutinized as the original petitions. None were noted except those of legal voters whose names had actually been counted with the petitioners. There can be no doubt that any man has the right to withdraw his name from such a petition, and when he does so withdraw, it is no longer his petition. This board cannot refuse to a man this privilege of withdrawal any more than it can deny him the right of petition itself. The number of withdrawals actually compared and counted was ninety-one. Deducting this number from the total number of petitions all told, it was found that the petitions contained 655 names and less than "one-eighth of the legal voters voting at the last preceding municipal election." Your committee recommends, therefore, that the petition be placed on file.

The ordinance providing that Forty-seventh street between Drexel boulevard and Lake Michigan be turned over to the South Park Commissioners was passed, as was one providing for the opening of Fifty-third street from State street to Indiana avenue.

An ordinance was engrossed providing that a contract be made with the Town of Lake whereby that town may have the privilege of drawing water from the Hyde Park tunnel for a period of five years for the sum of $7,000 per annum, payable May 1 and Nov. 1 each year. An ordinance providing that the Illinois Central Railroad Company be given the right to lay tracks from the main line to the Washington Driving Park over a fifty-foot strip of ground adjoining and running parallel to Sixty-first street was presented and engrossed. The life of the ordinance is forever, the acceptance to be made within thirty days and the company to furnish a $25,000 bond. The company is given the right to erect telegraph poles and is made to comply with all laws and ordinances of the village.

Lake View.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees the contract for furnishing water-pipe was awarded to Schekel & Co., special castings to J. S. Bass & Co., and for Buffalo shut-off boxes to J. W. Clow & Co. Bids for putting in a new pump at the water-works were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The National Motor Locomotive Works were given permission to run one of their locomotives on the Clark street car tracks for ten days within the next sixty days. The water-tax on the public schools was remitted. The Town Attorney submitted an opinion that the town authorities had no power to grant an enlargement of St. Boniface's Cemetery, but that on petition of twenty voters of the town the board must submit the question to the people at the next spring election. A petition was immediately circulated and signed by the requisit number and submitted. The Clerk was thereupon instructed to include this question in the notice of the spring election.

Lake.

At a meeting of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange yesterday a resolution to allow George Adams & Burke the privilege of Rule 20 was referred to a committee. The exchange has not joined the National Exchange, as was reported.

Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of Messrs. Schuneman, G. W. Baldwin, L. B. Doud, John Floyd, H. Botsford, J. C. Hately, W. H. Silberhorn, John Craig, John Goodwin, J. H. Clough, and Robert Warren, on a charge of keeping packing-houses without a license. The license for keeping a packing-house is $100 a year.

James Cronin and George Dynes, aged 10 years, were arrested yesterday charged with stealing two horses from the Stock-Yards. Dynes was released on $200 bonds.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, March 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Laughton st, 120 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, undivided ½ of 24x124 ft, improved, dated March 1 (E. C. Landin to J. P. Johnson)	$ 750
West Van Buren st, 58 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 50x106 ft, dated Jan. 24 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Sage & Madigan)	1,700
Homer st, 212 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (Henry Sweet to C. B. Krieger)	1,700
Gardner st, w of and near Larrabee, s f, 21 11-12 x100 ft, improved, dated March 5 (H. and S. Lehmann to W. and H. Fahnrich)	1,350
Wabash av, 149 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 50x168 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to J. R. Barker)	28,000
Upton st, 72 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 25 (Henry Sweet to Abraham Nartzick)	1,900
West Eleventh st, 178 ft w of Loomis, n f, 30x106½ ft, dated March 1 (Kabian Jackel to H. C. Wachsmuth)	2,000
North Hoyne av, 25 ft n of Hamburg st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1886 (estate of George Armour to T. Schalla)	375
North Robey st, 96 ft n of Frankfort, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Jan. 3 (same to A. Glowczewski)	700
La Salle st, 25 ft n of Madison, w f, 55x102 ft, improved, dated Feb. 23 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Azel F. Hatch)	35,000
James av, 72 ft e of Mosprat st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 21 (John Dickson to J. Heft)	550
Hervey st, 72 ft e of Elk Grove, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 13, 1886 (F. W. Hatterman to Leon Baunach)	450
Hamburg st, 284 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1886 (est of Geo. Armour to T. Gackowski)	300
West Ohio st, 154½ ft n of Noble, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (M. W. Hazen to Michael Borge)	1,300
Western av, 211 ft n of Hamburg st, w f, 48x100 ft, dated Feb. 14 (W. C. Nelson to F. Korff)	800
Ayres court, 102 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated March 2 (Heinrich Meinheik to Maria W. C. Brinkmann)	2,500
Centre av, s e cor Nineteenth st, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 7 (H. T. Collins to Frank Diouhy)	5,050
Wabash av, 192¾ ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 55½x168 ft, dated Feb. 25 (Halman Lowry to A. M. Barnhart)	25,000
Fifth av, 325 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x106 ft, improved, dated Feb. 1 (J. H. Winterbotham to J. G. Mott)	44,750
Moore st, 218 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24x124¾ ft, dated March 3 (W. F. Thomas to Charles Slattery)	1,800
Dearborn st, 125 ft n of Polk, e f, 25x82¾ ft, improved, dated March 7 (O. W. Cooke to M. A. Loring)	22,000
South Halsted st, 159 ft n of Archer av, e f, 25x113 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Edward O'Hare to Francis Connors)	5,000
Fuller st, near Short, s f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Feb. 23 (John Dombrofski to Michael Dapke)	700
Lots 1 and 5 in Roth's lots 51 to 55 in Drake's part, S E ¼, Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated Jan. 10 (S. W. Roth to Grady & Kane)	900
Wilcox st, w of Rockwell, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (B. F. Simons to M. J. Fitzgerald)	700
Wilcox st, adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (same to R. Fitzgerald)	700
West Madison st, 91 8-10 ft e of Desplaines, n f, 19 8-10x100 ft, dated Feb. 26 (Hutchinson, King & McCormick to Sarah Rosenbach)	15,000
Samuel st, 65 ft s of Clarinda, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Jan. 26 (estate of W. S. Johnston to A. Wabel)	850
Hoyne av, 254 ft s of Adams st, w f, 20x126 ft, dated March 7 (estate of R. W. Ricaby to H. A. Ricaby)	3,632

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 44 in Altgeld's part E ½ S W ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Jan. 18 (J. P. Altgeld to B. Johnson)	$ 550
Ashland av, 221 ft s of Nellie st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 31 (C. and F. Nowak to H. Theiner)	600
Park av, 214 ft n of Diversey st, w f, 50x197 ft, dated Feb. 8 (J. V. Le Moyne to Herman Petersen)	5,125
Park av, 164 ft n of Diversey st, w f, 50x197 ft, dated Feb. 23 (same to Emil Petersen)	5,250
Belmont av, 60 ft w of Perry st, n f, 36x125 ft, dated March 5 (Theodor Sodeman to G. Siegerdt)	1,400
Lot on street 260 ft n of Belmont av and 86 ft e of Evanston Railroad, s f, 25x127 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. P. Altgeld to Thomas Conlon)	550
Melrose st, 75 ft e of Evanston av, s f, 25x166 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Theodore Herrmann to Paul Gerding)	1,150
Ashland av, 313 ft s of Wrightwood, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 19 (Conrad Snodmacher to H. Moretz)	600
Ashland av, near above, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 19 (same to William Moretz)	600
Ashland av, near above, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 19 (same to W. Martols)	600
Ashland av, near above, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 19 (same to W. Bartels)	600
Commercial st, 275 ft s e of Wrightwood av, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 7 (F. W. Bullerton to E. Zimerer)	500
Oakdale av, 80¼ ft e of Seminary, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 22 (John Logeman to Fritz Wagner)	1,500
Melrose st, 264 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24⅔x125 ft, dated March 7 (John Chelman to R. C. Moore)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

State st, 363 ft n of Sixty-third, w f, undivided ½ of 49½x187 ft, improved, dated March 7 (Arthur Kellogg to Lydia Kellogg)	$ 1,200
Justine st, 72 ft s of Fiftieth, e f, 24x121 ft, dated Feb. 7 (M. Ballin to C. Balarzik)	375
Atlantic st, 27¾ n of Fifty-eighth, e f, 31x123 8-10 ft, dated March 3 (L. Stauffer to P. B. Huetman)	558
Forty-third st, 284 ft e of Wentworth av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 26 (John Waldron to J. W. Abell)	1,000
Washington st, bet Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, e f, 32x91 ft, dated Feb. 26 (A. Newstiter et al. to John Rath)	350
Evans av, 209 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 100x120 ft, with 50x120 ft in same block, dated Feb. 12 (Sebastian Wustum to Emma Bury)	3,750
Sixty-second st, 195 ft w of Wright, n f, 50x128 ft, dated March 5 (F. A. King to E. E. Drake)	2,000
Atlantic st, 196 ft n of Fifty-eighth, e f, 25x122 ft, dated Feb. 21 (H. D. Williams to A. W. Swenson)	500
Indiana av, 99 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 99x191 ft, dated March 5 (M. C. Stearns to H. B. Lewis)	3,465
Rosalie court, 35 ft n of the Midway Plaisance, e f, 42x80 ft, dated March 5 (Amanda L. Lehman to P. R. Chandler)	8,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Lot on street 660 ft s of Diversey and 998 ft w of Kimbell av, 660x332½ ft, dated March 5 (S. S. Kimbell to M. N. Kimbell Jr.)	$ 5,000
Lot on street 660 ft s of Diversey and 1,330 ft w of Kimbell av, 5 acres, dated March 4 (same to Wm. Ewans)	6,000
Diversey st, 1,330 ft w of Kimbell av, 10 acres, dated March 4 (J. W. Kimbell to same)	12,000
Lot on street adjoining above, 5 acres, dated March 4 (C. B. Kimbell to same)	6,000
Lot on street adjoining above, 5 acres, dated March 2 (E. C. Kimbell to same)	6,000
Lot on street adjoining above, 5 acres, dated March 2 (M. N. Kimbell to same)	6,000
Wallace av, s w cor Garden, e f, 49⅓x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (C. L. Hammond to P. C. Furbush)	400

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

T. W. Ryan, basement, 20x44, No. 3831 Emerald avenue, to cost $1,000.

E. J. Rimemann, cottage, 26x46, No. 1402 West Twenty-second street, to cost $800.

B. Manture, cottage, 21x36, No. 1311 West Polk street, to cost $1,000.

Maria A. Blackburn, cottage, 25x36, No. 83 Seminary avenue, to cost $1,000.

Mary Lewis, two-story flats, 21x46, No. 104 Newberry avenue, to cost $2,500.

Oliver Tremain, four two-story dwellings, 72x59, Nos. 408½-414 Congress street, to cost $13,000.

A. F. Doremus, three-story addition, 24x40, No. 271 South Paulina street, to cost $1,500.

F. Dzinninski, two-story flats, 20x62, No. 672 Dickson street, to cost $2,600.

H. F. Mengel, basement, 22x60, No. 163 Mohawk street, to cost $1,000.

E. Hanecy, two four-story dwellings, 37x75, Nos. 3432 and 3434 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $8,000.

Thomas Hickey, cottage, 20x24, No. 3661 South Paulina street, to cost $500.

A. J. Snell, two-story stable, 50x74, Nos. 14 and 16 Sheldon avenue, to cost $8,000.

A. H. Klemer, cottage, 20x32, No. 2950 Quinn street, to cost $1,000.

John Tarbell, addition 40x21, No. 744 Superior street, to cost $2,000.

Fraser & Summers, one-and-a-half-story addition, 25x50, Nos. 75 and 77 Douglas avenue, to cost $1,200.

W. H. Garce, cottage, 23x52, No. 971 North Leavitt street, to cost $2,000.

J. & J. Sibley, three-story factory, 68x154, Nos. 114 to 128 Arbor avenue, to cost $20,000.

In Extreme Cold Weather
use Colgate's perfectly pure superfine Toilet Soaps. Cashmere Bouquet the standard.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands,
Wafted by the tropic breeze;
SOZODONT in healthful fragrance
Cannot be surpassed by these.
Teeth it whitens, purifies;
You will use it if you're wise.

Do not go to the country without a bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your Soda and Lemonade and keep your digestive organs in order. Be sure it is the genuine Angostura of world-wide fame and manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Coughs.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay the irritation which induces coughing, giving immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

$25.
IMPORTED SCOTCH SUITINGS to order. Elegant Linings. First-class workmanship.

$35.
SPECIAL—PRINCE ALBERT SUITINGS to order, made from fine imported worsteds, elegantly trimmed, newest designs.

$25.
OUR SOFT ROLL SPRING OVERCOAT, satin-lined sleeves, and fine workmanship.

DAVIS BROS., Tailors,
48 South Clark-st.
Out-of-town orders receive our prompt attention

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"*Civil Service Gazette.*"
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE 'IVANHOE' SCARF
The KNOT of this Scarf is constructed on ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLES so that the band is as readily inserted as through an open knot, while the effect is that of an elegant "Four-in-Hand" Tie. Price, richly satin lined, 1-2 Doz. in box, $4, $4.50, $5.50, $7, and $8. Per Doz., according to quality.
[Trade-Mark.]
Samples Sent on application—to Dealers Only.
J. E. G. Scott & Co. Importers & M'f'rs. Chicago

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and at Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose. CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp
Pat. Oct. 20, '85. MEN ONLY
The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

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LOUIS BOERLIN
157 STATE ST.
Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE
And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

HOTEL BARTHOLDI.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Broadway and 23d-st., Madison-square.
FINEST LOCATION IN
NEW YORK CITY.
House newly furnished throughout. Rooms single or en suite, with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

HOTEL BRIGHTON,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Entirely remodeled and improved. Large bedrooms, open fires, hydraulic elevator, &c. Will reopen March 7, and remain open throughout the year, as heretofore. F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

BIRDS FRED. KAEMPFER Removed to 169 E. Madison-st.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st-st., New York City.

The 'Windsor' Folding Bed
Has no Equal—Elegant, Easy to Operate, Low in Price. SEND for (Ill) CATALOG
Hildreth & Co. 223 State-st.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK for GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Rates of Passage to or from
New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $50 and $60; Second-Class, $30.
Steerage outward or prepaid, $20.
For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information, HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special trains to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $45, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

The BEST Accident Insurance.
The Old Reliable United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 322 Broadway, New York.
Time Tried and Proved. Ten Years of Success. Unrivalled for Prompt and Equitable Settlement of Claims. Over a
MILLION DOLLARS PAID IN LOSSES.
No losses due and unpaid. Over 35,000
Leading BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL Men are members.
NEW FEATURES:
$10,000 Death by Accident.
$10,000 Loss Hands or Feet.
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$5,000 " Hand or Foot.
$5,000 " Both Eyes.
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$2,500 Permanent Total Disability.
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These amounts of Indemnity are provided by the Policies of the United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 322 Broadway, N.Y., at a cost to members in the preferred occupations, of about $26 a year, which may be made in one payment or in instalments. One-half or one-quarter of above insurance at proportionate rates.
Membership Fee, $5 for each $5,000 Policy.
CHARLES. B PEET
President.
JAMES R. PITCHER,
Sec. & Gen. Manager.
G. G. GERISH,
85 Fifth-av., Chicago,
General Agent.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 am	a 7:05 pm
Milwaukee	b11:30 am	b10:30 am
Milwaukee	a 3:00 pm	a12:45 pm
Milwaukee	b 5:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Milwaukee	a10:30 pm	b 7:00 am
Waukesha	b 8:00 am	d 7:05 pm
Waukesha	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Waukesha	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Waukesha	c10:30 pm	b 9:30 pm
Racine	b11:30 am	b12:45 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 am	b10:30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 am	b10:25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 pm	a 2:15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 pm	b 5:50 pm
Elgin	b 5:15 pm	b 6:45 am
Elgin	b 6:20 pm	b 8:40 am
Elgin	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 pm	10:25 am
Rockford	c10:40 pm	
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 am	b 7:00 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 pm a10:30 pm	a 7:05 am a12:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 pm a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am a 2:15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 pm	d 7:10 am
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 pm	b 2:15 pm
Des Moines	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 am b12:05 pm	b 2:15 pm b 4:00 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 3:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Madison	c10:30 pm	d 7:05 am
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	b11:30 am	b 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 am	b12:45 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b11:30 am b12:05 pm c10:30 pm c10:40 pm	d 7:05 am d 7:10 am b 2:15 pm b 7:00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	b11:30 am	b 2:15 pm
Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	b12:05 pm	b 7:00 pm

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of 22d-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 am	* 2:50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 pm	c 6:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:00 pm	§ 6:35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Wabash Railway.
Depots, Polk-st. between Third and Fourth-avs., Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av., and Thirty-first-st. and Stewart-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 am	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 pm	§ 3:20 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 am	* 7:00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & C. Bluffs Ex	§12:30 pm	§ 2:20 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 pm	* 9:35 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 pm	§10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued).

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 am §12:00 m §10:30 pm	* 6:15 pm § 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 am *12:00 m * 3:45 pm * 4:15 pm * 5:15 pm	* 6:15 pm * 2:15 pm *11:00 am *10:30 am * 8:45 am
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:15 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford		
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Beloit	§ 3:00 pm	§12:45 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Janesville	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 am	* 4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 am x 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm * 7:00 pm
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 am x 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm *10:30 am
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 2:00 pm § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:50 pm	§ 6:50 am
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 am * 3:15 pm * 4:15 pm	* 5:50 pm * 9:55 am *10:30 am

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.
For Tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11:00 am	† 2:50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11:50 am	† 2:15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 3:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Rockford, Streator & Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Marshalltown	‡ 9:15 pm	§ 7:15 am
Sioux City	‡10:00 pm	§ 6:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10:40 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10:40 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.
The 11:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wisconsin Central Line.
Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Waukesha	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	b11:30 am	2:25 pm
Waukesha	a 5:00 pm	10:40 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b11:30 am	2:25 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 pm	§ 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:10 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	§ 9:00 pm §11:30 pm	§ 7:30 am § 7:30 am
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 7:35 am	† 7:40 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:40 pm	* 3:00 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
Minneapolis and St. Paul Ex.	*12:40 pm	* 2:20 pm
Peoria Express	†12:40 pm	† 3:00 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City and Leavenworth Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 6:50 am

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Fort Wayne Route.
Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:55 pm
Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:30 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	† 3:15 pm	*10:00 pm
Limited Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 8:35 am	* 6:35 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston	† 7:45 pm	* 7:00 am
New York & Boston	* 8:35 am	†11:05 pm
Philadelphia Line	† 7:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	† 7:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 am	*11:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	* 7:05 pm

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:25 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:40 am
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 6:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	§ 3:35 pm

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	* 6:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 am	† 7:05 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 pm	* 9:50 am
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4:40 pm	†10:20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 am	† 5:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 pm	† 6:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	* 9:10 pm	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:50 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 5:40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 pm	
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 pm

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	* 8:10 am	* 5:25 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wheeling Express	* 6:05 pm	* 5:30 am
Columbus, Balt. & Phil'a Express	* 9:20 pm	* 5:30 am

*Daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot. General office, 107 Clark-st., Room 3.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 pm	§ 7:45 pm

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John C. Carson of Portland, President of the Oregon Senate, is stopping at the Gault House.

President A. M. Wright of the Board of Trade has entirely recovered from his recent serious illness and was around the board yesterday afternoon.

IN GENERAL.

The *American Almanac* for 1887 is out and for sale by MacDonald.

The propeller F. & P. M. No. 2 arrived at South Chicago from Ludington yesterday. It was the first vessel to enter that harbor since December.

The funeral of Merritt H. Dement took place yesterday from the First Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin conducting the services. The interment was at Rosehill.

At an informal meeting of the Press Club appropriate resolutions were adopted regarding the death of Joseph A. Bingham. The body will arrive here tomorrow morning from Indianapolis, and a committee was appointed to meet it.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the mangled remains of the man who was ground to pieces Sunday at the Water-Works between the crank of the main engine and the floor of the pit. The name of the suicide is not yet known.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 37°; 9 a. m., 39°; 10 a. m., 39°; 11 a. m., 40°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 43°; 6 p. m., 38°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.68.

D. L. Moody will give his first Bible reading in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, Thursday afternoon instead of Tuesday, as was announced in some of the churches Sunday. He is in the East and will not reach the city before Wednesday night.

The public is warned against a man who represents himself as the authorized collector for the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, corner of West Adams and Paulina streets. He has been operating on the North Side, and is denounced by ladies who compose the board of counselors of the hospital as an impostor. They say they employ no collector at all.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Axtell presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That we learn with regret and sorrow of the affliction which has fallen upon the Rev, Henry Ward Beecher, and that our hearts go out in sympathy and prayer for the great preacher, his family, and his congregation and church in general."

Warden Frey of the infirmary is getting rid of a large number of his boarders as the warm weather is approaching. Yesterday he turned out forty paupers, and during the last week has released about 200. He says he will stop the cry that is being raised that the infirmary is a "tramps' retreat." This simply means that he is rushing them into the city so that they may vote for the Democratic ticket at the coming election.

A committee appointed by the Women's and Children's Protective Agency assembled yesterday for the purpose of considering each portion of the letter prepared as an answer to the Judges in regard to the Justice courts and the complaints made against them. The ladies will not make the contents of this letter public and will particularly request the Judges to consider it a private communication which requires no action to be brought against Justices now in their seats, but only suggests discrimination in the new appointments which are soon to be made.

The annual examination of the Sub-Treasury at this point was begun yesterday morning, J. F. Meline, J. A. Sample, R. H. Forsyth, A. D. Van Deveen, G. H. Smith, and J. E. Rowe of the Treasury Department having arrived here Sunday night from New Orleans for that purpose. There is now about $5,000,000 in the hands of Sub-Treasurer Healy, being $12,000,000 less than when he was inducted into office. Of the amount he originally receipted for $5,000,000 was forwarded to Washington some time ago owing to the weak condition of the vaults, and $7,000,000 has been paid out in the regular course of business. The examination will occupy about ten days.

Friday morning an old man came to the lodging-house of Mrs. Mary Clark, No. 10 Clinton street. Yesterday morning he was found dead in bed, with his throat cut. In his pocket was a letter, written in German, upon a letterhead of A. G. McNeill, coal dealer, No. 357 Wells street. In the right-hand pocket of the rough jeans coat was a mitten in which were concealed a bloody razor and a clasp-knife. Very little blood was on the pillow, and from the livid appearance of the gash in the throat it had been inflicted some hours or days previously. The letter said the writer had determined to end a life made miserable by sickness. His name is unknown.

Owen O'Neil, an employé of the Thompson & Houston Electric Light Company, while repairing the wires under the sidewalk at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets yesterday afternoon forgot himself and touched a full-charged wire with the right hand. The index finger and thumb were instantly cut off and his body thrown back from the severe shock. He was knocked senseless and remained in that state for half an hour. When he recovered consciousness his talk was rambling and disjointed, and it was apparent that he was out of his head. He was removed to his brother's home, No. 2139 Michigan avenue. He is not thought to be seriously injured.

The Council appropriation for election expenses, as contained in the report of the Finance Committee, is declared to be inadequate. The Commissioners asked for $76,506, but the committe chose to cut it down $10,000. The Commissioners now present some figures to prove that the elections cannot bo conducted with the money. The appropriation last year was $47,000 and the expenses $60,300. This deficit will have to be paid. The new registry books will cost $8,500 and the additional clerical hire for the issuance of the increased number of transfer certificates will reach $500. Thus, with $21,000 deducted at once, but $45,506 is left the Commissioners, and as last year's expenses were $15,000 in excess of this they are satisfied that their present allowance is not nearly sufficient.

Detective James Bonfield yesterday arrested "Red," alias C. W. Kernell. His right name the officers do not know. On his person was found a letter addressed to Harry Williams, a prize-fighter and actor. Williams and a pal, Tom Kirby, alias Frayne, are now under arrest at Belleville, Ill., charged with highway robbery. In the letter referred to "Red" says times are hard in Chicago, and that "there are three or four blanks before a touch is made, and then it does not amount to much." Bonfield is sure the fellow is one of the many sandbaggers now working in Chicago. The card of David A. Shannon was inclosed in the letter. Shannon is thought by the officers to be the same person who was in some way connected with the Minneapolis Post-Office robbery. "Red" will be held for further developments.

Thomas Jordan, an ex-convict, is locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Margaret Scanlan, 24 years old, who died Saturday night in a miserable hovel at No. 2546 Butterfield street. Feb. 23 last Dr. H. E. Pratt was called in to attend the young woman, who seemed at the point of death. She was successfully treated, and both herself and young child were apparently doing well three days later. Before she was able to leave her bed, however, she was visited by Jordan, who remained several days. Soon she began to sink and was soon beyond recovery. Dr. Pratt refused to give a death certificate, suspecting foul play. The inquest and post-mortem will be held today. The deceased had lived with Jordan several years and had three children by him.

Mr. Ansel Crocker, the furniture man, whose wife sued for a divorce, says that when he first began to talk of marriage to his wife he informed her that, as he was so much older than she he thought he was taking considerable risk. He was afraid that after she married him she would not be satisfied and he did not propose to be hampered in the disposal of his property. So they drew up an ante-nuptial contract, which both signed. This provided that if his wife ever got a divorce from him he was to give her $600, and if he got one from her she was to give him $500, and in either case she was to take full possession of a lot on the North Side, which he deeded to her, to be controlled by him during his lifetime unless there was a divorce. He did this, he said, in order to avoid the payment of alimony, though whichever way the cat jumped, he would be the loser.

Meeting of the West Park Commissioners.

The annual meeting of the West Park Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Rahlfs occupying the chair. The President's message was about the only thing discussed. Ashland avenue from Lake street to Washington boulevard was ordered to be made into a boulevard, thus making a boulevard line from Lake street to the west line of Douglas Park. A committee consisting of Messrs. Woodard, Kohlsaat, and Thompson was appointed to investigate the advisability of widening Ashland avenue from Lake to Madison street, to report at the next meeting of the board. The President's message stated that the bank debt in the Metropolitan National had neither increased nor decreased from last year—$48,500. During the last year the net receipts from taxes and assessments were $48,427.61. More than the full amount due the sinking fund (half-mill tax) had never been, since the creation of the fund in 1879, deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of said fund. There was now due this fund about $26,000. He urged that it be so deposited at once. The President recommended that the viaduct over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tracks be begun at once, as the railroad company was willing to construct the viaduct providing the West Park Board built the approaches. The judgment has been in abeyance for two years past.

She Will Be Back Again Today.

"Judge, I want a warrant for the arrest of County Commissioner Aldrich, and I'll thank you to make it out right now." The speaker was Marion Leonard, a woman 38 or 40 years of age, dressed modestly. She carried a bundle of manuscript in her right hand. The person addressed was Justice Randall White.

"What is the charge against the Commissioner?"

"O, you just make out the warrant, and I'll attend to the charge," replied the woman.

"But I can't do that. You must prefer a charge."

"Well, sir, he refuses to give me support. Do what I will he will not listen to my appeals, and I am getting tired of it."

"Is he in any manner obliged to give you support?"

"Why, certainly he is. Isn't he a County Commissioner? Ain't I poor and dependent upon the county? Why should he not be compelled to give me support?"

"No, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a warrant for Dan Wren—"

"O, no, not him. I know Mr. Wren and he's all right, being a good friend of mine. I want a warrant for Aldrich."

The woman was told to come again and went away seemingly satisfied. She is well known at the City Hall and County Building.

A Call to the Plymouth Congregational Church Pulpit.

The Plymouth Congregational Church held a two-hours' session last evening, the subject under discussion being the extending of a call to a pastor to succeed the Rev. Dr. Scudder. A committee of twenty-four reported in favor of a call to the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Baltimore, Md., and the report was adopted unanimously. The following committees were appointed to perfect arrangements: Church, A. H. Andrews, Dr. J. H. Hollister, P. L. Underwood; Society, H. T. Steel, S. A. Brown, J. H. Clough. The salary is to be settled by mutual agreement. The Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus will preach in Plymouth Church next Sunday morning and then make answer to the call. He is 31 years of age, has a wife and five children, and was born in Ohio. He is at present pastor of the Brown Memorial Church of Baltimore, whose pulpit he has occupied for two years. He went to Baltimore from Newtonville, Mass., where his pastorate is said to have been eminently successful. The salary of Dr. Scudder was $8,000 until he gave up the evening service, since which time it was $6,000.

Anna Eva Fay Doesn't Like Chicago.

Anna Eva Fay was not in a happy frame of mind when a reporter called on her at the Palmer House yesterday. Even the stacks of bright half-dollars raked in at Battery D the night before did not console her for the harsh expressions of the audience and reflected in the newspapers. Miss Fay was extremely bitter. "I never heard of anything like it in all my experience. The nearest approach to it was when I went to a bull-fight in the City of Mexico. There the bull was yelled at until it became frantic. I was similarly treated last night, and I am not a bull. I am simply a woman, and a refined one, too, even if I do give spiritualistic entertainments. This is the first time I have ever been in Chicago. I don't believe anything could ever tempt me to come again. I had heard Chicago spoken of as the "rowdy West," but I did think a Chicago audience would at least respect a lady."

She denied that the cabinet was broken by the crowd, and in that she is correct, the scenery only having been cleaned out.

Chicago's Great Need in Public Baths.

"Personal Hygiene" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. Eliza H. Root before the Woman's Physiological Institute yesterday afternoon at Apollo Hall. "Hygiene," said the speaker, "is the science of preserving health." Bathing was of the utmost importance to health, but it was much to be regretted that in the great City of Chicago there was no proper provision for the cleanliness of the poor or those in very moderate circumstances. It had been made a misdemeanor to bathe in the lake, and that source of cleanliness had been taken away from the poor without furnishing them anything in lieu thereof. This was a deplorable fact, and one of the crying needs of the city today was some arrangement for public baths. The speaker referred to the "vicious corset," and pointed out no end of suffering and disease which had no other source than that of tight-lacing.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
William Ekeman, Jessie Mackintosh	32—25
Ole Jacobson, Minnie Christophsen	23—20
Peter Shag, Mary McNamara	24—19
Pierre Muller, Nauvoo, Ill., Magdalena Schweiler, Jefferson, Wis	42—44
Paul E. Dettmann, Minnie L. Rosenau	25—21
Jan Krunel, Josefa Selapora	26—19
Guido de Palezieux, Gabrielle Davoust	28—19
Johan H. Althans, Emma Mittelstadt	26—23
Joseph A. Savage, Emma Kleaver	25—23
J. Reinrug, Niles Centre, Friedericke Hobris	45—31
H. Hamann, South Chicago, E. Ziegler, same	24—18
Wendel Hohn, Katherine Schaefer, Winnetka	38—30
Robert Brinkmann, Rose Schultz	38—22
Louis H. Cohn, Fridia Wilson	23—20
G. R. Pulman, McGregor, Ia., A. V. Powen, same	32—22
Fritz Baeckler, Ida Kelch	39—18
J. Mueller, Pullman, Ill., A. Glovegenoska, same	28—20
A. Dammeier, Leyden, Ill, H. Heitmann, same	25—25
H. Mayer, McHenry, Ill., Anna Loel, same	28—27
Emil S. Miller, Lizzie A. Miller	23—21
Marcus Vonburger, Sarah Penlinski	24—24
Max Mayer, Mathilda Rieser	29—21
John Rigenstein, Rebecca Strauss	25—20
Louis Nelson, Bettie Blom	22—18
Charles H. Ludwig, Mary H. Keif, Evanston	27—24
John Summers, Kittie Dreckmann	27—19
F. Baumgurten, Englewood, Ill., A. Ritter, same	40—34
Peter Pronce, Roseland, Ill., Maggie Vandoraa	25—24
E. Wormser, Roseland, Cornelia Prince, same	27—27
Thomas H. Dring, Maria Cook	47—45
Joseph R. Risor, Charlotte Horton	21—19
Albert T. Kitchen, Eva L. Clapper	25—21
Hermann Otto, Emma Albrecht	28—25
William W. Barbour, Jennie E. Miller	30—22
William Schroeder, Wilthemina Kauffmann	23—21
Philip Reitz, Minnie Koebler	26—21
F. Gimmell, Green River, Wyo., Edith Gleason	25—24
Clarence M. Dedrecks, Lottie Williamson	30—29

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANDERSON—Mrs. Anna C. Anderson, of heart-disease, aged 72 years.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. G. A. Wigeland, 203 East Huron-st., Wednesday, March 9, at 1 o'clock.

CLUGSTON—March 7, at the residence of J. A. Duncan, 1088 West Polk-st., Marion Duncan, infant daughter of S. N. Clugston.

Funeral today (Tuesday) at 10:30 a. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

DYMOND—At Normal Park, Ill., Jessie D., youngest daughter of James D. and Persis R. Dymond, aged 3 years 1 month 24 days.

DAL—Matilda L., aged 3 years and 8 months, only child of J. W. and Matilda Dal. Funeral Wednesday, March 9, at 12 o'clock noon, from 700 Milwaukee-av. Carriages to Rosehill.

HANNA—Sunday, March 6, W. J. Hanna, at his residence, 227 South Lincoln-st.

Funeral Tuesday, 1 o'clock, to Rosehill by carriages. Services at the house.

HOOLEHAN—March 7, James B., eldest son of Cornelius and Catherine Hoolehan, aged 28 years.

Funeral from late residence, 228 South Paulina-st., Wednesday, March 9, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Cincinnati (O.) and Odell (Ill.) papers please copy.

HICKS—March 4, George Van Brunt, only son of John J. and the late Clara Avery Hicks, aged 16 days. Gone to his mother.

LIESE—Monday, the 7th, at 9:30 a. m., Stella Liese, youngest child of F. and Frieda Liese, aged 3 years.

Funeral (private) Tuesday, the 8th, at 2 p. m., from 451 Larrabee-st., to Graceland.

McMEEKIN—John McMeekin, beloved husband of Jane Park, aged 73 years 5 months 21 days, born in Parish of Glenluce, Wigtonshire, Scotland.

Funeral Tuesday, March 8, from his late residence, 5148 La Salle-st., at 12 o'clock, to Graceland.

☞ Wigtonshire papers please copy.

MORTIMER—At her late residence, 189 North Wells-st., Mrs. Ann Mortimer, wife of Francis Mortimer, and sister of the late Col. John O'Kane.

Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. to Cathedral of Holy Name, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MASON—At their residence, Polo, Ill., of pneumonia, William M. Mason, aged 74 years, Thursday, March 3, and Polly Basset Mason, his wife, aged 69 years, Sunday, March 6, parents of Mary and Hattie Mason and of Mrs. W. S. Johnson and Mrs. S. B. Reed of Hyde Park, Ill.

Burial Wednesday, March 9.

PINK—March 7, 1887, Jennie Pink, at 3136 Emerald-av., aged 37 years.

Funeral from late residence Wednesday, March 9, at 12 m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends invited.

STENSON—March 7, Mrs. Ann Stenson, wife of Francis Stenson, aged 55 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 736 West Superior-st., on Wednesday, March 9, at 10 o'clock, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SEELYE—March 7, at 152 South Hoyne-av., Chicago, Mabel E., daughter of Byron F. and Annie McLean Seelye, aged 5 years.

Funeral to Rosehill Cemetery from house at 12 o'clock Tuesday.

STOUTENBURGH—The remains of George G. Stoutenburgh will be interred in the family burying-ground at Rosehill at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

TITUS—At Sierra Madre Villa, Cal., of consumption, Tracy Titus, aged 39 years.

WILSON—At Citronelle, Ala., on Sunday, March 6, Miss Annie Wilson, late of Evanston.

Burial at Rosehill on Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE CHICAGO Academy of Sciences will be held in Art Gallery Hall, Nos. 24 and 26 Adams-st., Tuesday evening at 8. A paper will be read by Mr. Edward M. Brigham, of Battle Creek, Mich., (who has spent several years on the River Amazon and its tributaries), on Equatorial America, its Physical and Organic Present.

A MEETING OF THE BAR TO TAKE ACTION appropriate to the death of William P. Conger will be held in Judge Collins' court-room Saturday, March 12, at 2 o'clock.

PROF. DAVID SWING WILL GIVE HIS WELL-known lecture "Novels," in the Railway Men's Reading Room, corner Kinzie and Canal-sts. this evening at 8 o'clock; good music; admission free; everybody invited.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING EXECUTIVE Board Illinois Industrial School will be held at Sherman House Club-Rooms, Thursday, 10 a. m.

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(Main Aisle Washington-st. Entrance.)
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5, 7, and 10 Hook Glace,
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Today and the Remainder of This Week.

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Plaids, Checks, Broche Combinations,
&c., &c., &c.

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Pompadour Stripe Combinations.

Chenille and Velvet Combinations,
Plush and Corduroy Combinations and All-Over.

Cashmere and Albatross Unmade Paris Costumes,
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INSPECTION INVITED.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RECOGNITION SERVICES OF THE REV. J. Wolfenden as pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church take place this evening at the church, Washington-boulevard and Paulina-st. Interesting services will be held, participated in by Bishop Fallows, Dr. Henson, Dr. Lorimer, Dr. Lawrence, Dr. Parker, Dr. Perren, and others, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRECINCT clubs in the Sixth Ward are hereby notified to assemble in their meeting-places to elect five delegates in each precinct for the Ward Convention, to be held Wednesday evening, March 16, at 7:30 p. m., in the hall at No. 400 West Eighteenth-st., for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Alderman and one member of the Executive Committee for each precinct. The credentials of the delegates must be signed by the Presidents and Secretaries of the precinct clubs.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING TONIGHT OF the Tenth Ward Republican Club at No. 258 West Lake-st. at 8 o'clock.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold a regular meeting at their club-room, 251 North Clark-st., this evening. All Republicans are invited; business of importance.

THE REV. E. A. ADAMS, FOR A LONG TIME resident in Austria but now laboring among the Bohemians in Chicago, will speak in Union Park Congregational Church Wednesday evening on Bohemia—in Austria and America.

T. J. MORGAN WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE Society for Political Education at 45 Randolph-st., Thursday evening on "Socialism, Its Cause, Objects, and Probable Success." The public cordially invited.

U. S. GRANT POST, NO. 28, G. A. R.—COMrades: Mrs. J. A. Logan will be presented with an escutcheon of her late husband at the meeting tonight and will be present in person to receive it. W. F. KAUFMAN, Commander.

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DR PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
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FLAVORING
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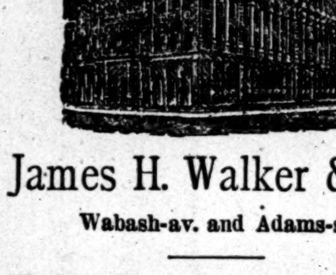
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.



James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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200 DOZ.
5-8 Bleached Irish Linen Napkins
A choice pattern and superior quality,
At $1.50 per Doz.

The above is the best Irish Napkin for the price ever offered in Chicago.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Morning at 10 O'Clock,
REGULAR SALE.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Lounges, Folding Beds, Wardrobes, And General Household Goods.
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HATS SILKS AND DERBYS.
SPRING STYLES, representing all Leading Shapes for dress and business.
CHAS. W. BARNES,
148 State-st.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

With the beginning of the fourteenth year in our present location, where we have been privileged to serve thousands of our most respected citizens, we deem it proper to extend our thanks to our patrons for their liberal support and to reassure them that we shall continue in our unabating efforts—with resources at our command which few, if any, of our competitors enjoy—to supply their wants with Garments of the highest standard of perfection in Style, Material, Trimmings, and Workmanship.

* * * * *

We recognize, however, that of late a large and growing demand for legitimate tailoring of a less expensive nature has made itself felt, and, as we have been the pioneers in this city in introducing FINE tailoring at moderate prices, we now propose to take the initiative in introducing reliable and artistic tailoring at prices that will place it within the reach of all. We have made the most extensive preparations for this new branch of our business, and have now in stock an endless variety of Stylish and Reliable

New Spring Woolens
FROM WHICH WE
MAKE TO ORDER
Gentlemen's Suits at - $20 and Upward
Stylish Spring Overcoats at $20 and Upward
Elegant Trousers at - - $5 and Upward

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

GATZERT'S
POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE,
179 & 181 Clark-st.,
Open till 8 p. m. Corner Monroe.

Ugly Fitting Clothing Produces Grotesque Shadows.

Buy Wilde's Tailor-Made
AND THE SHADOWS WILL BE ALL RIGHT.

We want to tell you about our Men's New Spring Suits:

To begin with, the new goods are in. Nothing would please us more than to have you come in and allow us the honor of showing you what we mean by Tailor-Made Work. You will be pleased, and so shall we. Many of you are under the impression that it is common, ready-made clothing, presented under a new name. Such is not the case. They are made under our own supervision, and by our own Tailor-Made hands.

Drown your prejudice for once and come and see, and bring along a friend to act as a looking-glass, so you both will know whether they are made right and fit right. You see we are willing to stand any test. We know we shall win.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Cor. State and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK REED............Manager.

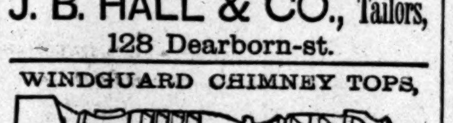
L. MANASSE, Optician,
188 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT IS
PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

$25
Business Suits to order—the best in the world for the money. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. B. HALL & CO., Tailors,
128 Dearborn-st.

WINDGUARD CHIMNEY TOPS,



For Defective Smoke Flues, to be had and put up on short notice. WM. M. DEE, 164 East Adams-st.

California Excursions.
Our next Pullman Palace-Car Excursions for San Francisco will leave Chicago and March 8 and 22d, Kansas City and St. Louis March 9 and 23d. The former includes City of Mexico. Southern Route. No storm region or snow blockades; no high altitudes. The tourists' favorite. Tickets good for six months. No charge to return different route. Very lowest rates. Send for circular. JOHN E. ENNIS, Passenger Agent Missouri Pacific R. R., 86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

We are showing New Importations of *Curtain Materials* and *their Trimmings:*

Real Cluny Edgings and Insertions, 18 to 65c per yd.
Real Antique " " 10 to 45c per yd.
Louis XIII., " " 22 to 65c per yd.
Etamines Canvas, Scrims, - - 9c to $1.00 per yd.
Plain, Fancy, etc.

We wish to call attention again to our *French Canvas Curtain Materials* which imitate very closely the more expensive goods. They are fast colors and durable, and many very stylish draperies. Prices from 25c to 60c per yd.

Short lengths of these goods remaining over from last sale will be closed out at half price.

Lace Dept., 1st Floor.

EXTRA!
ONLY 7 DAYS
YET REMAIN BEFORE THE FINAL CLOSING.

A Bargain Sale Yet Unequaled. Prices Reduced in Every Dept.

THE POPULAR RETAIL DEPT.
OF
A. S. Gage and Company
Will Positively Be Closed to the Public on Next
Tuesday, March 15th.

The Balance of Our Stock Left After March the 15th Will Be Closed Out in Bulk or Lots to Suit the Trade.

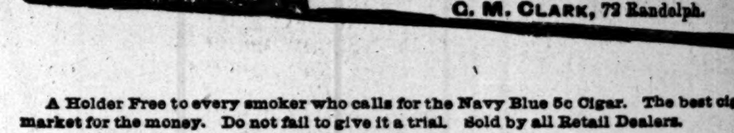
Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Millinery,
Fancy Goods, Art Goods, Crockery,
Glassware, and Housefurnishing Goods.

All will be Slaughtered Regardless of Cost or Value.

A. S. GAGE AND COMPANY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
HENRY J. MACFARLAND,
Assignee.

WHAT CLARK SAYS:

"Your Quill Holder supplies a long-felt want. It gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say they prefer it to a meerschaum—that it smokes sweeter, and is lighter."
(Signed) G. M. CLARK.


NAVY BLUE CIGAR.
C. M. CLARK, 72 Randolph.

A Holder Free to every smoker who calls for the Navy Blue 5c Cigar. The best cigar in the market for the money. Do not fail to give it a trial. Sold by all Retail Dealers.

WHOLESALE BY

W. J. QUAN & CO., 49 and 51 Michigan-av., CHICAGO.
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J. S. GOULD & CO., 19 and 21 Randolph-st., CHICAGO.
FRED DAUT & CO., Muscatine, Iowa.
LONG BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

Dealers ordering 1,000 Navy Blue Cigars, with privilege of return within 30 days if not satisfactory, will receive, gratis, 500 Quill Holders, as per cut above. The "Navy Blue" is the finest 5c smoke in the market, and the Holder is the best advertisement ever put out.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Union National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, 4th March, 1887.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$7,972,567.62
Overdrafts		3,314.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		15,250.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		385,050.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$838,580.97	
Due from other National Banks	807,406.53	
Due from State bank and bankers	317,180.85	
		1,963,168.35
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		13,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing-House	299,526.51	
Bills of other banks	106,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	4,318.53	
Specie	994,080.00	
Legal-tender notes	445,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other 5 per cent redemption fund	12,000.00	
		1,863,175.04
Total		$12,265,525.01
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		330,000.00
Undivided profits		90,073.34
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		520.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,146,706.34	
Demand certificates of deposit	70,731.80	
Certified checks	94,854.06	
Cashier's checks outstanding	212,470.94	
Due to other National Banks	2,557,682.33	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,717,486.20	
		9,799,931.67
Total		$12,265,525.01

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.:

I, Wm C. Oakley, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. C. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1887. A. W. MARTIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. R. CUMMINGS,
S. B. BARKER,
J. J. P. ODELL, Directors.

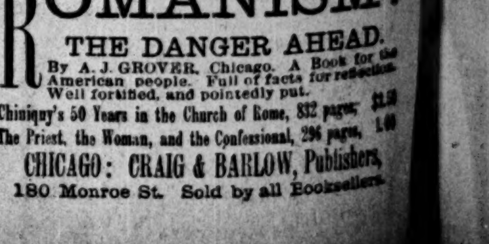
SEWERAGE.
WM. M. DEE, the well-known sewer builder, makes specialties of reconstructing and deodorizing sewer smells.
Office, 164 Adams-st.

FURNITURE!
AT
HALF PRICE
FOR
30 DAYS!

We inaugurate a Bona-Fide "CLEARING SALE" for thirty days, marking many articles down in plain figures (GIVING FORMER AND PRESENT SELLING PRICE) at, and even LESS, than HALF PRICE, in order to

REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK QUICKLY.

HILDRETH & CO.
221 & 223 State-st.



Spectacles and Eye-Glasses skillfully adjusted. Superior lenses and improved frames of every style. Lorgnettes, Opera and Marine Glasses, Thermometers, and Optical Instruments. Repairing a specialty.

2d Edition. Price 40 cents. Read the Book.
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THE DANGER AHEAD.
By A. J. GROVER, Chicago. A Book for the American people. Full of facts for reflection. Well fortified, and pointedly put.
Chiniquy's 50 Years in the Church of Rome, 832 pages, $2.50
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A Book for the
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832 pages, $1.50
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PEOPLE'S PAGE.

His Vain Regret.

I.

What though her lips said "No!"
Her eyes said "Yes!"
I looked into their depths, and so,
In spite of her command to go,
Sure of success,
I urged my suit in whispers low,
The sorceress!
What though her lips said "No!"
Her eyes said "Yes!"

II.

What though her lips said "No!"
Her eyes said "Yes!"
Her face was flushed, a rosy glow
Suffused her cheek: it could but show
Her happiness.
Enraptured, how could I forego
One fond caress?
What though her lips said "No!"
Her eyes said "Yes!"

III.

What though her lips said "No!"
Her eyes said "Yes!"
But now that I have come to know
Her love for vanity and show,
Her uselessness—
I wish her eyes had been more slow
To acquiesce,
And, when her lips said "No!"
Had not said "Yes!"

—*Journal of Education.*

TROUBLE IN A COLORED UNIVERSITY.

Students Make Sensational Charges Against Instructors and Threaten to Secede.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5.—The students at Roger Williams University did not go out Thursday, as had been threatened, on account of reassuring telegrams from New York and the knowledge that Dr. T. V. P. Dake of the local Board of Trustees had gone to New York to lay the facts before the board there. Balch has resigned, but Stifler asserts that he is President and will stay. He at first refused to give disaffected students permits which entitle them to half-fare on railroads, but has posted bulletins saying that all students could get permits by calling for them. Students, however, wish to remain, and refuse now to go until they learn the result of Trustee Dake's visit to New York. They object only to Stifler and Balch, having no grievance against any other members of the faculty. Great effort is being made now to tide over the general discontent and keep up the high standard of the school. The following are the dispatches received in answer to the message sent by the faculty to the board in New York, requesting the resignations of Stifler and Balch:

Dr. D. W. Phillips: Your dispatch received while absent. Hold students quiet till letter comes, if possible.
E. C. HISCOX,
President of Board.

And later:

On receipt of your letter of particulars we will telegraph decision. Keep students quiet.
E. C. HISCOX, President.
C. V. MOREHOUSE, Secretary.

The students were called to chapel to hear the telegrams read. The majority of the students were satisfied with the messages. During the exercises in the chapel Dr. Stifler came in, whereupon the students rose and left the chapel in a body. When Dr. Stifler withdrew the students filed into their places again and Dr. Phillips addressed them, urging patience. The students promised not to leave, as threatened, but to remain until Dr. Dake can have time to accomplish his task and wire back the result, though they refuse to return to their school duties until this information arrives.

Dr. Stifler has posted on the bulletin-board a notice that school would go on whether the students assembled or not. The scholars did not assemble, but the faculty responded to the morning bell and went to their usual places. The students remained quietly in their rooms. Dr. Stifler finally abandoned his attempt to hold school and came into the city. The students, many of whom had their trunks packed ready to leave, are visiting in the neighborhood.

[Roger Williams University at Nashville, Tenn., is one of the leading colored educational institutions of the South. It is under the general management of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society of New York City. There are about 150 students in regular attendance, one-third of whom are young women. Some weeks since they formulated a most scandalous set of charges against the Rev. Dr. William H. Stifler, their Principal, and Mr. T. E. Balch, the Treasurer of the university. These charges were forwarded to the management in New York, and Dr. E. T. Hiscox, President of the Executive Board of the society, went to Nashville to investigate matters. The students demanded the removal of the objectionable officers, and Dr. Hiscox returned to New York to lay the matter before the board. Becoming impatient at the delay, 117 of the students have presented a written request for honorable discharge.

The officers of the society, realizing the serious nature of the present movement, have taken steps to gain further information on the subject. Henry L. Morehouse, D. D., the Corresponding Secretary, said that no decision could be arrived at before next week. The charges made against Treasurer Balch are as follows:

"First—We charge him with being unfair in his dealings with students, inasmuch as some of us who have paid our bills, and have receipts for the amounts, have had frequent trouble with him, he denying that the bills had been paid.

"Second—We charge that, notwithstanding the University Catalog states that all articles, such as books, fuel, oil, etc., shall be sold to students at wholesale, Mr. Balch charges at times more than the retail price, and, as an instance, we call to mind the fact that he charged 25 cents a gallon for oil, when it could be purchased at the stores for 17 cents.

"Third—We charge him with having made improper proposals to a lady teacher (white) and also to a young colored woman who was then, and still is, a student in the university. These proposals were made by Mr. Balch during last November, suggesting that the young ladies meet him in their halls in the dark at certain improper hours.

"Fourth—We charge that he has been in the habit of speaking to certain young lady students in such terms as 'You are mighty pretty,' and, 'You have lovely dimples and I like you.'

"Fifth—We charge him with speaking contemptuously of the venerable Rev. Dr. D. W. Phillips, formerly President of the university and now one of the faculty, and that he even objected to a glass of milk being given Dr. Phillips at the university.

"Sixth—We charge that Mr. Balch furnishes nauseous food to the students, such as blue beef, musty flour, and the weakest of tea and coffee, as a result of which many of the students have been attacked with dyspepsia."

It is also charged that Mr. Balch is in the habit of accusing students of theft, and that he has in many ways exerted a "deadening influence" upon the school. The students allege that when they presented the above charges against Mr. Balch to the Rev. Dr. Stifler, their principal, the latter called them fools, and liars, and stabbers in the dark, and said they were worse than their heathen brothers and sisters in Africa. The following is a list of the remaining charges against the Rev. Dr. Stifler:

"First—Failing to recognize the charges against Mr. Balch and attempting to smother them by threatening to expel any student who showed any concern in them.

"Second—Expelling a student for the simple reason that he was found to be interested in pushing the charges.

"Third—He is a man in whom we have no confidence, and we believe he has no regard for the truth.

"Fourth—We charge him with using religion deceptively as a means of carrying out his diabolical schemes.

"Fifth—We charge him with refusing to let the charges come before the faculty and with misrepresenting the local Board of Trustees."

Both sets of charges were verified by the students in the presence of the local Board of Trustees and Dr. E. T. Hiscox on the occasion of the latter's official visit to Nashville. The students were to receive an answer from the charges immediately after the meeting of the New York board Jan. 10, 1887. They heard nothing until the latter part of February, and the letter then received was unsatisfactory, as it postponed action in the matter. The students now make the following statement:

"The worthy students of this university, recognizing the fact that the well-being of our race, the sanctity and prosperity of our ever noble institution, peace of home, the happiness of the family circle, good government and pure society depend upon virtue, equity, courage, fortitude, and true manhood, deem it a privilege to sever their connection with the university until such corrupt men as Balch and Stifler are removed from its head."

A reporter talked on the subject of the charges with Henry L. Morehouse, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. When asked whether or not the society believed the charges, Mr. Morehouse replied:

"They have been examined and declared in many respects to be without foundation."

"In what respects do you find foundation for them?" was asked.

"We can't say as yet, as we are looking for further information. The charge that indecent proposals were made by Mr. Balch to certain young ladies is not believed by the local Board of Trustees in Nashville. The basis for the charge, as claimed by Mr. Balch, is found in the fact that some time ago complaint came to the Principal that some of the female students, after going to their rooms in the evening and arraying themselves in their night-gowns, would go forth into the halls in full view of the windows and of the male students.

"Miss Balch, a daughter of the Treasurer, who is a music-teacher in the University, was passing through the hall a few evenings later, when she was startled by a figure in white at one of the windows. She ran away in terror, but she recognized the figure as that of the young woman who afterwards made a complaint against her father. When Miss Balch reported the occurrence to her father the latter communicated it to Dr. Stifler. Afterwards, meeting the young woman, Mr. Balch said to her: 'It would serve you right if I should go up in the dark and frighten you as you frightened my daughter.'"

It is also claimed that the feeling against Dr. Stifler arises from the fact that he does not bring his children to the university, thereby denying the social equality of whites and negroes. The young colored woman alleged to have been insulted by Mr. Balch is a Miss Libbs of Memphis.

MASKED DINNER PARTIES.

Novel Devices by Which Social Enjoyment Is Accentuated.

Two club men, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, coming down the carpeted, canvas screened exit from a swell ball were heard to say to each other, with an air of infinit fatigue and disgust, that "really, don't you know, these New York balls had but two ingredients, awning and yawning," and then were driven away in a condition of complete mental and physical collapse. It is this sort of spirit that makes entertaining in New York such hard work. A woman who gives luncheons and dinners, balls and receptions, finds the financial expense, which is heavy enough, heaven knows, the smallest part of the drain upon her. The bills come in after it is all over and she has time to rejoice that it is done and be grateful that it is no worse; but before she liquidates her social debts in champagne she must lie awake o' nights racking her brain for something new and fanciful, for New-Yorkers are insatiable. It is not enough for her to feed her dinner creditors and all her mob of acquaintances, but she must strike upon some device to stimulate their jaded fancies; she must give them something to talk about. One of the newest devices is a late importation from France, but presented here, like translations from Parisian literature, expurgated and softened to suit American tastes. In Paris masked dinner parties are only attended by married women, and even those from the ranks of the frisky matrons, and the more careful wives consider them slightly too risque in tone to be indulged. But Americans are under the necessity of fitting their literature and their social relaxations to the demands of "the young person," who, when all is done and said, is still queen regnant in our society world. Therefore, when the exigencies of the demand for some new thing drive hapless hostesses to adapt French ideas they must so rearrange them, while preserving their piquancy, as to make them innocent and reasonably proper. Still, even with all this, very strict chaperons are disposed to look askance upon masked dinners. Several of them have been given, but the participants have kept so quiet about them that they have not yet made their way into the papers. The element of fascination in these dinners is, of course, as in all masked entertainments, the amusing surprises when the women unmask just as they rise to leave the men to their wine. It was because one of these little enlightenments was so unique and amusing that the dinners got talked about, for the party could not forbear telling it afterward. At these dinners the guests are known only to the hostess, at least the women are, because the men are not in mask. No one but she knows who is to come, either, because with the invitations goes a plea for absolute secrecy. At a recent one a young man, a husband of some three years' standing, came into the drawing-room about 7 o'clock to find five women, all in mask and only to be distinguished by a little ivory number hung by a blue ribbon to the shoulder-strap of their low-necked gowns. He had made some vague excuse to his wife, who had asked him to stay at home that evening, about having business down-town, and had dressed at the club. The men had numbers to match those of the women to choose from at random, and to his lot fell the number four, whose companion hung to the shoulder of a tall and splendid creature, whose arms and shoulders were as white as the purest blonde, though what could be seen of her hair was perfectly black. Before fish was removed he confided to his partner that until that evening he had preferred blondes, but from that hour his allegiance was transferred to their dark-haired sisters—not pausing to consider, base man! that his wife's eyes were blue and her hair like flax. His companion proved to be decidedly "flirtatious" in disposition, though she apparently had never seen him before, guessing wide of the mark whenever he hazarded any conjectures as to his past, his tastes, or his temperament. Such a temptation was irresistible. He told her several exciting anecdotes in which he figured heroically, and poured revelations of himself that were nearer being what he would like to be than what he was, into her willing and credulous ears. His companion seemed to be disposed to flaunt her conquest, and—as his wife was not there to glance at him between the candles—he wore his flowery chains rather ostentatiously.

"You are sure you like brunets best?" she whispered tenderly, as the hostess gave the sign to rise and unmask.

"Never could bear blondes," he replied gallantly, and then he gasped:

"Nellie!" and sat down suddenly and limply. It was his wife in a black wig, and there was an uncanny gleam in her eye.

It was telling this joke that let the cat out of the bag about these quiet little masked dinners.

THE BERNHARDT TALKS.

Her Opinion of Leading Actresses and Actors of the Day.

While Sarah Bernhardt's train was passing through Atlanta a reporter of the *Constitution* had an interview with her, and obtained the following opinions:

"What do you prefer playing—what is your chef d'œuvre?"

"Ah! Camille, and Fédora I like best."

"Is there any other woman on the stage who can play Camille?"

"No one but Modjeska; ah! she is the greatest of all actresses. There are many fair actresses now. Many who are eminent, each noted for some particular merit, but few are great. There are not half a dozen great actresses living. Ellen Terry is wonderful—she is the only Margaret of today. She is realistic, she's powerful."

"What do you think of Clara Morris?"

"She possesses rare genius. She is emotional, and what is greatest in her, she has overcome all defects of appearance, all obstacles in her way, which were neither few nor trivial. She proved that she had true ability by surmounting them all. Ah!" she said with a shudder, "it pains me so to see the stage brought down so low as to be a platform for the display of beautiful figures and faces, pleasant manners, and a gentle voice. I hate to see these passive beauties in extravagant toilets parading and passing as actresses. Genius in a dress of hemp bagging I am willing to bow to, but professional beauties, pretending to make traffic of their charms at the expense of the drama, I abhor."

"You refer to the Langtry?"

"I did not say so," she answered, collecting up some scattered rose leaves that had fallen around her.

"Yes," she continued, "the public seems to like the glitter, the sparkle, the nonsense of such things. They are the curse of the stage."

"Then you think the stage of today has retrograded?"

"Most assuredly it has. There are no longer any Euripidean theatres, it is a hosiery stage—no longer the noble inheritance of dramatic art. It is abominable and corroding to true art."

"What do you think of Salvini?"

"Salvini is by far, according to my impression, greatest among living actors. He has solid grandeur; and I like Booth. They try hard to keep up the legitimate drama."

"What do you think of Fanny Davenport?"

"She is a friend of mine and I like her so much. I have just heard that she is here; that she will appear tomorrow night in Fédora. O, how I should like to see her. I have never seen any great actress in this play, and it is so powerful. Next to Camille I like it more than all others."

"What is your opinion of Rhéa?"

"She is no actress at all. She is artificial and stagy."

"Do you ever paint now?"

"I have no opportunity while traveling, but I expect to apply myself to art when I go to New York and Boston. I am so fond of it."

A Cute Little Scheme.

Frequently ladies in need of ready money for which they did not like to ask their husbands or fathers have purchased valuable articles at a store where they had credit and then sent them to us to obtain a loan. They get the money they want, and, having no use for the articles, they fail to redeem them. Their husbands or fathers pay the bills in blissful ignorance of the little schemes of their wives and daughters.—*St. Louis Pawnbroker.*

MR. BEECHER'S BUSY LIFE.

THE STORY OF A CAREER OF WONDERFUL ACTIVITY.

His Exuberant Vitality and Perfect Health Derived from a Long Line of New England Ancestors Remarkable for Physical Prowess or Intellectual Acumen—The Plymouth Pastor in the Various Relations of Life, from Youth to His Deathbed.

[*For other matter concerning Mr. Beecher see main sheet.*]

Henry Ward Beecher, the eighth child of Lyman and Roxana Foote Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813. The exuberant vitality and perfect health which characterized Mr. Beecher were derived from a long line of New England ancestors, nearly all of whom were remarkable for physical prowess or intellectual acumen. In 1638 the most opulent colony of any that had arrived in New England came to Boston, headed by John Davenport, a prominent London clergyman, with Theophilus Eaton, formerly Ambassador to Denmark and afterward Deputy Governor of India. In this colony was Hannah Beecher, a widow, whose husband had died just before sailing, with her son John. She was a midwife, and was urged to come by a promise of her husband's share in the town lot. On account of the Antinomian controversy, which originated with Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, and some other troubles it was decided to leave Boston and found an independent colony. This was done at Quinnipiac, now New Haven, Conn., the site being chosen by reason of its good harbor. Under a spreading oak tree growing on Hannah Beecher's land, John Davenport preached the first sermon heard in New Haven, April 15, 1638. John Beecher's son Joseph married a Pomeroy, and was noted for his wonderful strength, which he proved to admiring friends by lifting a barrel of cider and drinking from the bunghole. Nathaniel Beecher, the son of Joseph, was a brawny six-footer also able to lift a barrel of cider. He was a blacksmith, and his anvil stood upon the stump of the old oak tree under which Davenport preached the first sermon. He married Sarah Sperry, an exceedingly pious woman of Welsh descent. Nathaniel Beecher's son David, although not so tall as his father, resembled him in being a blacksmith and in his ability to lift and carry barrels of cider. He was considered one of the best read men in New England, being particularly well versed in astronomy, geography, and history. He was constantly interested in politics and counted Roger Sherman among his friends. For the time he was regarded as wealthy. Constantly studying and arguing with the college students and Representatives to the Legislature who boarded at his house, he is represented as having been equally fond of humor and harmless jokes. He was five times married. His third wife, Esther Lyman, was of Scotch descent, and was noted for her joyous and hopeful temperament as well as her strong mind and excellent character. She was the mother of Lyman Beecher, Henry Ward Beecher's father, who was born Oct. 12, 1775. Of the twelve children born to David Beecher, all but four died in infancy. As the mother of Lyman Beecher died two days after his birth he was taken to the house of his uncle, Lot Benton, in North Guilford, where his early years were passed. By the aid of his uncle, who afterward made him his heir, Lyman Beecher prepared for college at Guilford, New Haven, and West Haven, and was graduated from Yale in 1797. He afterward studied theology under President Dwight. In 1798 he was ordained pastor of a church at East Hampton, L. I., where he remained twelve years, removing in 1810 to the care of the first church in Litchfield, Conn., where he preached for sixteen years.

In 1826, when the spread of Unitarianism was causing many defections from the ancient Puritan faith, Dr. Beecher was chosen as the champion of orthodoxy and installed over the Hanover Street Church in Boston. Here his preaching resulted in a revival of the spirit and increase in the number of evangelical Christians. In 1832 he took charge of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, remaining ten years, and then returned to Boston, where he lived until 1856, when he removed to Brooklyn. Here his death occurred Jan. 10, 1863. His fame as a theologian, orator, writer, and leader in great moral movements, such as the temperance and anti-slavery causes, is well known. He was three times married and was the father of thirteen children—among them, Catherine, who was prominent in female education; Edward Beecher, writer, teacher, and pastor; and Harriet Beecher Stowe, author.

EARLY DAYS.

Henry Ward Beecher was one of the youngest three of the thirteen children. His mother died when he was 3 years old, and Harriet Porter, Dr. Beecher's second wife, is represented to have been a lady of such dignity that her influence was somewhat depressing upon children full of animal spirits and vigor. Toys and holidays were unknown. The life of the minister's children was characterized by an almost Spartan simplicity, which, with the winds and snows of the mountain town, developed ruggedness, energy, and self-reliance. In Henry these traits were especially strong. The 9-year-old boy vowed to go through an unusually severe winter without wearing an overcoat, and when a drouth came in the dead of winter he harnessed the horse to a sled and started off, three miles over bleak hills, to fill a barrel with water. The first steps in his education were taken at a Widow Kilbourne's, where he was perched upon a bench for several idle hours daily, only called upon twice each day to say his letters. When these were learned he was graduated to a little unpainted district schoolhouse, near the parsonage, where he was exercised in reading the Bible and "The Columbian Orator," in elementary arithmetic, and handwriting.

At 10 he was a strong, overgrown boy, obedient, used to hard work, and habituated, too, to hear the great questions of Calvinism daily discussed in his home and to argue upon them himself. He was a poor writer and worse speller, speaking indistinctly, and bashful to the verge of stupidity. At this time he entered a private school in Bethlehem, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Langdon, and there showed the strength of his opinions by victoriously defending the Bible in a debate with a schoolmate who argued from Paine's "Age of Reason." All of Mr. Beecher's boyhood, as well as his later life, was characterized by an intense love of nature and a fondness amounting almost to a passion for being out of doors. At Bethlehem he spent hours wandering about the old orchards or in the deep woods. The melancholy which formed the deeper side of the boy's nature was often buried out of sight by an equally natural, constantly effervescing spirit of fun. When, after an unprofitable year at Bethlehem, he was tranferred to his sister's school for young ladies at Hartford, he quickly gained the reputation of being "an inveterate joker and an indifferent scholar."

At the age of 12 his father removed to Boston and Henry entered the Boston Latin school. But a year of dry study made him moody, and nervous, and restless. At his father's suggestion he began to read biographies, the lives of travelers, sailors, and commanders. Carried away by their deeds of daring and enterprise, he wrote to a brother his resolve to go to sea, with or without his father's permission. Dr. Beecher read this letter, and, shrewdly humoring his son's expressed desire "to be a midshipman and afterward a commander," reminded him that training in mathematics and navigation was essential, and promised to send him to Mount Pleasant in Amherst for his preparatory studies. But when the next week came, and Henry started for Mount Pleasant, Dr. Beecher said wisely to another member of the family: "I shall have that boy in the ministry yet." At this school the boy was put through a systematic course of elocution by Prof. John E. Lovell, which developed his voice and taught him the use of gestures and the proper management of his body. Mr. Beecher always considered that the removal of his natural disabilities, without which he could have attained no success as a speaker, was due entirely to Prof. Lovell.

RESOLVING TO ENTER THE MINISTRY.

A religious revival took place at the school in the course of Henry's first year, which crystallized into more definit form his keen sensibilities and vague purposes. At his father's request he went to Boston and there united with the Hanover Street Church. Dr. Beecher was a man exceptionally enthusiastic in his professions, and with him the natural result of Henry's conversion was that the ministry should be adopted as the young man's life-work. For two years more Henry devoted himself to classical studies at Mount Pleasant, and in 1830 he entered the freshman class at Amherst at his father's wish, although the advanced state of his studies would have entitled him to enter as a sophomore. This gave him much leisure time during the first year which was employed in the study of oratory and rhetoric and in reading.

In his sophomore year he was considered the first writer and debater in his class, and was appointed President of the Athenian Society, although his neglect of the classics and mathematics forbade his attaining high college honors. In this same year another revival occurred, and this marks the real starting point of his religious life.

In the last two years in college Henry taught district schools, beginning his library with the money obtained, preached and spoke regularly in religious meetings, lectured on temperance, and, as the anti-slavery agitation was just beginning, took his position boldly as an Abolitionist.

FIRST YEARS IN THE WEST.

Having been graduated in 1834, he began the study of theology under his father at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. Here he was thrown into a life full of excitement, activity, and controversy. Cincinnati, removed from slave territory only by the width of the Ohio River, was convulsed with the contest between the slaveholders and abolitionists. Steamboats, the decks of which were covered with chained gangs of slaves, passed daily by the wharves, while the Ohio River where it passed between slave and free territory was lined with the headquarters of Abolitionist societies bent on aiding slaves to escape. The air was electrical with excitement, and the young man, thrilling at the prospect of the coming fight, felt his ardor redoubling before the obstacles and opposition that confronted all Abolitionists. In 1836 he appeared first publicly as the champion of the anti-slavery cause. The utterances of the *Philanthropist*, an anti-slavery paper in Cincinnati edited by James G. Birney, a slaveholder who had emancipated his slaves, became offensive to the strong pro-slavery element. A riot broke out and for a week Cincinnati was overrun by a mob headed by Kentucky slaveholders. Young Beecher asked to be sworn in as one of the special policemen, and, armed with a pistol, patrolled the streets. At this time, in the absence of Mr. Brainard, he was for a few months occupying the editorial chair in the office of the Cincinnati *Journal*, the organ of the New School Presbyterian Church, and his indignation over the Birney riot found vent in some pungent editorials, which produced a marked effect.

In 1837 Mr. Beecher concluded his theological studies. He married Miss E. W. Bullard, and, taking the first offer made him, settled over a Presbyterian church in Lawrenceburg, a little town on the Ohio not far from Cincinnati. Here he preached for two years in a small church, performing all the duties of sexton—sweeping the house, making the fires, and doing everything, as he said, "but coming to hear myself preach—that they had to do." A larger field of usefulness was opened in 1839 by a call to Indianapolis, then a town of about 2,500 inhabitants. Here he lived and labored for eight years, and here his influence as a speaker, writer, and thinker began to make itself strongly felt. His new style of preaching crowded his church and began to spread his fame abroad. In the third year of his ministry a great revival began which spread throughout the State. A member of his church wrote of him: "It is not improper, however, to speak of the pastor in that revival as he is remembered by some of the congregation, plunging through the wet streets, his trousers stuffed in his muddy boot-legs, earnest, untiring, swift, with a merry heart, a glowing face, and a helpful word for every one, the whole day preaching Christ to the people where he could find them and at night preaching still where the people could find him." The growth in his church that sprang from this revival continued throughout his pastorate.

There was then a feeling in the church almost throughout the country—which was especially strong in Indianapolis—against discussions on slavery from the pulpit. Some of Mr. Beecher's most prominent parishioners were bitterly opposed to the subject being even publicly named by a Christian minister. But he emphasized his position by early introducing into the synod a resolution declaring that every minister should preach a thorough exposition and condemnation of slavery. Thereupon, he preached three sermons upon the life of Moses, the bondage of the children of Israel under Pharaoh, and their deliverance. His hearers, who had comfortably settled themselves to listen to a rebuke of the Old Testament culprits, were electrified by a searching and merciless exposé of the horrors of American slavery and a scathing denunciation of the whole institution. There was talk and excitement, of course, but Mr. Beecher persisted in openly attacking the great wrong, and through his persistence his church became one of the strongholds of the anti-slavery cause.

Life in the West then was free and unconventional, sometimes to the extent of license, and Mr. Beecher preached a series of powerful sermons against these popular vices, which were afterward published as "Lectures to Young Men."

Mr. Beecher never engaged in controversial strife on points of doctrine. Ministers of every denomination were welcomed at his home—a cottage on the outskirts of the town—inspected his beloved garden, or shared his rides over the rolling prairies. In his leisure hours his love for nature found scope for enjoyment. He edited a horticultural paper, read books on gardening, farming, and stock-raising, imported and set out roses and fruit trees, and attended to the wants of his Berkshire pigs and Durham cows. By 1847 the membership of his church had increased from thirty-two to 275, and it was regarded as one of the strongest in the State.

CALLED TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

In 1846 a lot of land on Cranberry street, Brooklyn, which had been occupied since 1823 by the First Presbyterian Church, was purchased by John T. Howard with the idea of establishing a Congregational church. May 8, 1847, David Hale of New York, Ira Payne, John T. Howard, Charles Rowland, David Griffin, and Henry C. Bowen met at the house of the latter, resolved themselves into an association of trustees of the new church, and decided to begin holding services at once. In the following week Mr. Beecher came to New York to speak at the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, and he was invited by the trustees to preach at the opening services of Plymouth Church. This he did to an immense audience May 16. June 14 the trustees sent him a letter asking him to accept the pastorate of the new church. The health of his family and the calls of a wider field of usefulness impelled him Aug. 19 to accept. An amusing theological examination preceded his installation. "Do you believe in the Perseverance of the Saints?" asked Dr. Humphrey. "I was brought up to believe that doctrine," replied Mr. Beecher, "and I did believe it until I went out West and saw how Eastern Christians lived when they went out there. I confess since then I have had my doubts." But Mr. Beecher passed through the ordeal, and Oct. 10, 1847, he entered upon the duties, continued through the remainder of his life, as pastor of Plymouth Church. One of his first acts was to distinctly state from Plymouth pulpit his principles and beliefs. He announced that he would preach Christ living and full of love, by whose standards all men should rule their daily acts, advocate the temperance cause, and fight on the side of anti-slavery. There was no need for him to wait in order to prove his words by his deeds, for the storm burst almost immediately. In the North were irresolution, weakness, and a desire for peace at any cost save the disintegration of the Union. But Mr. Beecher's fighting-blood was up, and he threw himself into the thick of the conflict. In his church, in lectures throughout the country, in speeches, in his writings, and in his daily intercourse with men Mr. Beecher inveighed against bowing to the slave power. At this time, too, he began his Star Papers in the *Independent*, which produced a far-reaching impression.

Under his care Plymouth Church rapidly increased in numbers and influence. The year 1849 brought the first revival of his pastorate, which was followed by many others in succeeding years. The church-building itself was rebuilt and enlarged in 1850. Mr. Beecher's popularity as a preacher and a man was constantly increasing. His large audiences were every Sunday swelled by strangers. Every hour of his busy, intense life was crowded full.

THE WAR.

The overwhelming defeat of the Free Soil party in 1852 was followed in May, 1854, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and slavery was allowed to enter where it had once been excluded. Mr. Beecher was among the first to express the indignation of the Northern States at this breach of good faith. But the march of events moved on with almost bewildering rapidity. In Massachusetts and Connecticut companies were incorporated to aid emigrants in settling the new territories. From the Northwestern States came likewise sturdy children of the Puritans in search of homes and freedom. But on the fertile plains of Kansas they met rampant slaveholders from Missouri with their gangs of slaves and hostile defenders of "the institution" from the Southern slave States, eager to force the Territory at the muzzles of their rifles into the shackles of a pro-slavery despotism. Standing in his church Mr. Beecher declared that the innocent must be protected by force if need be against the guilty. And the practical result was the starting of a subscription in Plymouth Church to supply every Eastern family going to Kansas with a Bible and a rifle. When, June 17, 1856, at Philadelphia, the Republican National Convention declared for the maintenance of the principles of the Declaration of Independence embodied in the Constitution for the preservation of the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, and resolved that Congress should prohibit slavery in the Territories, Mr. Beecher at once gave this platform his unreserved and enthusiastic support. More than this, he openly "took the stump" for Fremont at mass-meetings in New York and elsewhere, and unceasingly advocated the Republican cause with his pen through the columns of the *Independent* and in other publications. And yet during this period he was a voluminous reader, and a student and collector of artistic treasures. One of the most popular of his lectures was on "The Uses of the Beautiful," and much as he lived in public at this time he was devoted to his home and social relaxations.

Disappointed in the election of 1856, he watched with absorbing interest the border warfare, the debates in Congress, John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry and his tragic death, and the movements toward secession which culminated in the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union Dec. 20, 1860, and of other States soon after. With pen and voice he labored for the success of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, urging the preservation of the Union and of National honor. When, April 12, 1861, the first shot fired at Fort Sumter smote the Northern heart, Mr. Beecher sprang to the aid of his country. From Plymouth pulpit came the ringing words of patriotism, cheering the timid, encouraging the downcast, denouncing traitors, but hopeful of the future, pointing out clearly the path of right and duty for those who loved their country. His church, prompt to answer, raised and equipped a regiment, the First Long Island, in which his eldest son was an officer. Before this regiment went into actual service Mr. Beecher often visited the camp and preached to the young soldiers, many being "my own boys," as he used to call them.

At the beginning of the War Mr. Beecher, with a view of possessing a ready medium for his opinions, took the editorship of the *Independent*, which increased under his guidance to an important power. Meanwhile, beside the cares of his pastorate, he was constantly delivering speeches. At last his health began to fail. His voice gave way, and he was imperatively commanded to seek rest. To recruit his exhausted energies he sailed for Europe, little thinking then that this journey was to give him a world-wide instead of a National reputation.

HIS STORMY RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

The steamer was hardly made fast in the docks at Liverpool before some friends of American liberty sought him out to make arrangements for his speaking in England. He declined, urging his enfeebled health, and saying he had come abroad simply and solely for rest and recreation. After a short visit to C. C. Duncan, a former American friend and parishioner then in England, Mr. Beecher spent a fortnight in Wales, and then traveled through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. A second request to speak in public on his return to England was again declined. But Newman Hall, Francis Newman, Baptist Noel, and other prominent Englishmen and Americans living in England urged that he owed a duty to the small party of resolute Union-lovers who were maintaining the cause of America in England against overwhelming odds. Mr. Beecher yielded, and engaged himself to speak in the principal cities of England and Scotland.

In order to fully comprehend the magnitude of the work on which Mr. Beecher had entered, it is necessary to recall the state of feeling in England at that time. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote after Mr. Beecher's return: "The Devil had got the start of the clergyman, as he very often does after all. The wretches who have been for three years pouring their leprous distilment into the ears of Great Britain had preoccupied the ground and were determined to silence the minister if they could. For this purpose they looked to the heathen populace of the nominally Christian British cities. They covered the walls with blood-red placards, they stimulated the mob by inflammatory appeals, they filled the air with threats of riot and murder. It was in the midst of scenes like these that the single solitary American opened his lips to speak in behalf of his country." Howling mobs, urged on and rewarded by paid tools of the South, crowded into Mr. Beecher's meetings, fighting and picking pockets by way of relaxation, and sought in a fury of blind and unreasoning rage to drive the preacher from the platform. "I had," he wrote him, "to speak extempore on subjects the most delicate and difficult as between our two nations, where even the shading of my words was of importance, and yet I had to outscream a mob and drown the roar of a multitude. The streets of Manchester and Liverpool have been filled with placards full of lies and bitterness. For hours I have striven to speak amid interruptions of every kind—yellings, hootings, cat-calls, derisive yells, impertinent and insulting questions, and every conceivable annoyance—some personal violence."

It was Friday, Oct. 9, 1863, in the Free-Trade Hall in Manchester, that Mr. Beecher delivered his first speech to a stormy audience of 6,000 people. This speech was printed in full on the following day in the London *Times*, which devoted a column or two of its space to abuse of speech and orator.

October 13 Mr. Beecher was invited to a temperance meeting in Glasgow, which assumed a political character. His speech was almost conversational in character and appears to have been entirely unpremeditated. The quietest meeting that he addressed was in the Free Church Assembly Hall at Edinburg on the next day, October 14. But the mobs of Liverpool were in waiting for him, and his address in that city was the stormiest struggle that he passed through. By dint of cheerful perserverance, fearlessness, and a powerful voice Mr. Beecher said his say. "I stood in Liverpool," he wrote in a letter, "and looked on the demoniac scene without a thought that it was I who was present. It seemed rather like a storm raging in the trees of the forests, that roared and impeded my progress, but yet had matters personal or willful in it against me. You know how, when we are lifted by the inspiration of a great subject, and by almost visible presence and vivid sympathy with Christ, the mind forgets the sediments and dregs of trouble and sails serenely in an upper realm of peace as untouched by the noise below as is a bird that flies across a battle-field. O, my friend, I have felt an inexpressible wonder that God should give it to me to do something for the dear land. When sometimes the idea of being clothed with the power to stand up in this great Kingdom against an inconceivable violence of prejudice and mistake and clear the name of my dishonored country, and let her brow shine forth, crowned with liberty, glowing with love to man, O, I have seemed unable to live, almost. It almost took my breath away! I have not in a single instance gone to the speaking halls without all the way breathing to God unutterable desires for inspiration, guidance, and success; and I have had no disturbance of personality. I have been willing, yea, with eagerness, to be myself contemptible in man's sight if only my disgrace might be to the honor of that cause which is intrusted to our own thrice dear country."

Tuesday, Oct. 20, Mr. Beecher's series of addresses culminated in his last and greatest effort at Exeter Hall, London. Mr. Beecher had won the sympathy of his hearers at last. He wrote home the next day: "Even an American would be impressed by the enthusiasm of so much of England as the people of last night represented for the North. It was more than willing, than hearty, than even eager; it was almost wild and fanatical. I was like to have been killed with people pressing to shake my hand; men, women, and children crowded up the platform. I was shaken, pinched, squeezed, in every way an affectionate enthusiasm could devise, until the police actually came to my rescue and dragged me down to the retiring-room, where gentlemen brought their wives, daughters, sons, and selves for a God bless you! England will be enthusiastically right provided we hold on and gain victories. But England has an intense and yearning sense of the value of success." One passage in this last speech should be remembered: "Standing by my cradle, standing by my hearth, standing by the altar of the church, standing by all the places that mark the name and memory of heroic men, who poured their blood and lives for principle, I declare that in ten or twenty years of war we will sacrifice everything we have for principle. If the love of popular liberty is dead in Great Britain you will not understand us, but if the love of liberty lives as it once lived and has worthy successors of those renowned men that were our ancestors as much as yours, and whose example and principles we inherit to make fruitful as so much seed-corn in a new and fertile land, then you will understand our firm, invincible determination—deep as the sea, firm as the mountains, but calm as the heavens above us—to fight this war through at all hazards and at every cost." The splendor of these words swept even the phlegmatic Englishmen off their feet. The enthusiasm of an audience spellbound by oratory cannot, of course, be taken as a fair example of the result of Mr. Beecher's work in England, but in this moral embassy, preaching the great universal truths of humanity, he certainly influenced greatly the English middle classes and affected somewhat the tone of public thought.

HIS WORK AFTER THE WAR.

On Mr. Beecher's return from England, wearied and exhausted as he was, his overtaxed energies were forced to meet the strain of receptions and public speeches. He delivered addresses at the Academy of Music and elsewhere to wildly enthusiastic audiences, recounting his experiences in England and speaking on the state of public opinion. Soon after the close of the War he made a visit to the South. He went to Fort Sumter with Garrison and many others to raise again the National flag. In one of the largest churches in South Carolina he preached to an immense congregation of liberated slaves. Then the assassination of Lincoln cast a chill over the whole civilized world, and Mr. Beecher, as one of the Nation's chief mourners, poured out a people's deep grief from his pulpit. The reconstruction period under Johnson came on. Then Mr. Beecher took a position that was unpalatable to a large part of the Republican party. He delivered a sermon on the forgiveness of injuries, and quoted the existing crisis as a fitting occasion for applying the doctrine, and in the well-known Cleveland letter he emphasized his position. The frank expression of his views caused a disagreement with Henry C. Bowen, the editor of the *Independent*, to which Mr. Beecher had continued to contribute, although he resigned the editorship in 1869. The *Independent* ceased to publish Mr. Beecher's sermons and an editorial appeared disclaiming any responsibility for his utterances, whereupon Mr. Beecher promptly replied that he was not responsible for the utterances of the editor. A year or two afterward the project was broached to him of starting a new journal to be called the *Christian Union*. Mr. Beecher declined at first, not wishing to run counter to the *Independent*, which was edited by his friends, Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton, whose feelings and interests he carefully respected. At last, however, he agreed to take some share in the *Church Union*, a small journal under the charge of Crammond Kennedy. The name was afterward changed to the *Christian Union*. Mr. Beecher assumed the editorship, nominally at least, in January, 1870, and contributed to its pages, and in it his sermons were printed. Twelve months later the circulation had increased from 3,000 to over 30,000.

After the agitation that followed the close of the War had subsided Mr. Beecher's political life was less active, although he always used his voice and influence in the pulpit and elsewhere to promote the success of a cause he approved. He more than ever devoted his energies to the pastoral work of his own church. There was a large revival in 1866, which was succeeded in later years by many others. In Plymouth Church, which always was in a way a temperance and anti-slavery society, the triumph of the latter cause gave a larger opportunity for charitable work. Missions were started in the vicinity of the church, with reading-rooms, and the time and labor of members of the church were devoted to missionary work and lay teaching. The sale of seats, which supports the church, amounted even in 1867 to $50,000. The weekly prayer-meetings, conducted like the conversation of the family circle, early formed a feature in the church. In the Sunday-school, Bible classes, and social gatherings as well, Mr. Beecher was active from the first. But there were many sides to his life. Winter after winter he continued his lecture tours throughout the country, which were begun before the War. Always popular, he drew great audiences constantly. At public meetings, at temperance assemblies, and at great dinners, particularly those of the New England Society, Mr. Beecher was a regular speaker. One of his most eloquent addresses here was at a mass-meeting held to take action in regard to the old Five Points. From his almost ceaseless activity with voice and pen he escaped, whenever escape was possible, to his Peekskill farm, where he reveled in the flowers and vegetables, the prize cattle, the fresh air, and the out-of-door life in which his soul delighted. Later some of his summers were spent in the White Mountains, and many summer travelers will remember Mr. Beecher's sermons at the Twin Mountain House. Strongly domestic as well as social in his tastes, his home life and in the circle of warm friends about him was a delightful one. The years passing one by one left him still energetic, active, intense in everything, happy in his work; his church prospering, his fame spreading.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

[The following review of the great trial is taken from the New York *Tribune*. Though reasonably impartial, it is evidently written by one friendly to Mr. Beecher—probably Oliver Johnson—and must be read with some allowance for the zeal of the writer.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

In 1851 a bright, young stenographer, only 16 years of age, Theodore Tilton by name, came into Plymouth Church to take down Mr. Beecher's sermons for publication—a practice which was then a novelty. He was engaged by Henry C. Bowen, one of the founders of the church, upon the *Independent*, of which journal Mr. Bowen was a proprietor, and in 1861 he succeeded Mr. Beecher as editor-in-chief of the paper. He developed considerable power as a writer and speaker, especially in the anti-slavery contest, and gained the warm friendship of Mr. Beecher, who regarded him as "one of my boys." Toward 1870 some difference arose between Mr. Bowen, then sole proprietor of the *Independent*, and Mr. Beecher. Meanwhile Mr. Tilton's domestic life was not a happy one. In December, 1870, Mrs. Tilton left her husband's house and sought her mother's protection. Mr. Beecher was consulted and finally counseled a separation, and the rupture between Tilton and Mr. Beecher was complete. Mr. Tilton obtained possession of his infant child in its mother's absence, and then the mother returned to him. At this time Mr. Tilton had retired from the editorship of the *Independent*, to which, however, he still continued to contribute, and was editor-in-chief of the Brooklyn *Union*, of which Mr. Bowen was one of the proprietors. To Mr. Bowen came stories prejudicial to Tilton's moral character and he meditated dismissing him. An interview was held Dec. 26, 1870, in the course of which the conversation passed from the immediate topic to the necessity of frequent notices of Plymouth Church and its pastor in the Brooklyn *Union*. Tilton objected and charged Mr. Beecher with "dishonorable conduct toward his wife." Bringing pen and paper, Mr. Bowen invited Tilton to write a letter demanding that Mr. Beecher resign from Plymouth Church and leave the *Christian Union*. Tilton did so. Mr. Bowen took the letter to Mr. Beecher, who read it and said: "This is sheer insanity; this man is crazy." Soon afterward Tilton was dismissed from both the positions which he held. It was now necessary for him to submit evidence against Mr. Beecher or to confess himself a slanderer. He sought this from his wife. As to what the precise confession then obtained from her was the testimony conflicted. The letter was two years afterward destroyed. The progress of events was not rapid. Mrs. Tilton retracted in Mr. Beecher's presence every accusation made against him; Francis D. Moulton appeared as the "mutual friend"; Mr. Beecher made a tumultuous expression of grief and shame, of which Mr. Moulton took down a statement; Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher met and a reconciliation was effected. A new paper called the *Golden Age* was started with Tilton at its head, for which purpose Mr. Beecher and friends of Mr. Moulton contributed sums of money. April 2, 1872, the "tripartite covenant" between Beecher, Bowen, and Tilton was signed, promising silence as to the past and good will for the future. But ugly rumors began to be heard, Tilton aided their distribution, Mr. Beecher's friends became uneasy, and in 1873 he broke silence with a card of denial. Tilton was charged in the church with being a slanderer of his pastor and his name was stricken from the rolls. But more was demanded. An ecclesiastical council was called nominally in regard to the irregularity of this proceeding, really to make some attempt at an investigation. Its work amounted to nothing, except to deepen the uneasy feeling that some great scandal was about to be brought to light. Then Tilton, to clear himself, published the Bacon letter, the first of the statements preceding the trial, in which he quoted from Mr. Beecher's alleged confession of Jan. 1, 1871. Mr. Beecher at once took action and demanded an investigation, which six-well-known members of Plymouth Church were appointed to conduct. Another effort to compromise the matter was made in vain, and at last in August, 1874, four years and more after the wrong was charged to have been committed, Tilton brought his suit. The charge of adultery was first publicly preferred in July, 1874, and the complaint served in August, when issue was immediately joined. The trial was begun in January, 1875. Subjects were dealt with extending over five or six years. About 250 documents were introduced and analyzed. More than 100 different interviews were examined into, and in respect to many of them the sworn testimony of witnesses was in irreconcilable disagreement. Printed in small type, the testimony that was published filled 3,000 foolscap pages, and the report of the proceedings would fill four or five large legal volumes. Over 150 distinct rulings on points of law were made by the Judge, which were noted by the defendant's counsel, and nearly as many questions were raised and decided during the defendant's presentation of his case.

Judge Neilson sat upon the bench. The most eminent counsel were employed on either side. For Tilton appeared Mr. Pryor, a man of wide learning and active mind; Mr. Fullerton, a master of the art of cross-questioning, and Mr. Beach, a sharp, pithy, and forcible speaker.

Mr. Beecher was represented by Mr. Evarts, who gained new laurels as an advocate before a jury; Austin Abbott, distinguished for his legal learning and the publications bearing his name, whose foresight and system were apparent in the presentation of the defendant's case; Mr. Porter, quick to see and decide upon knotty points, and Mr. Tracy, an effective orator. The positions of the persons interested, the differing characteristics of the multitudinous witnesses, the crowds of prominent men from all parts of the country who packed the court-room daily, and the wholesale publicity given by the press all conspired to make the trial a striking and unprecedented event. From January until June the lawyers struggled and a curious public gloated over the daily details of the great scandal. Then came the summing up on each side and the Judge's charge. The deliberations of the jury continued for eight days. Fifty-two ballots were taken, the first and last being nine for Mr. Beecher and three for Tilton. On one ballot the jury stood eleven to one and on another seven to five in favor of Mr. Beecher. After the close of this trial the matter was taken up by the grand jury, which called Mr. Beecher as a witness and found an indictment against Francis D. Moulton for libel. The District-Attorney, however, never brought the case to trial, and after he had officially indicated this decision by entering a nolle prosequi Moulton brought a suit against Mr. Beecher for malicious prosecution. Mr. Beecher's counsel defended him vigorously and Moulton abandoned his suit. Another confession was claimed to have been made by Mrs. Tilton after the trial, which was met by Mr. Beecher with an explicit denial. A great ecclesiastical council was held, which exonerated Mr. Beecher.

LATER YEARS.

Taking up again his church work after the stormy events narrated, Mr. Beecher has since labored as before, though of late he has written less than formerly, and several years ago gave up his position as editor of the *Christian Union*. He has spoken often, however, at temperance conventions, political meetings, and some public dinners. In the campaign of 1880 he spoke and voted for the candidate of the Republican party. Although some years ago an associate pastor was taken to aid him in his church Mr. Beecher has continued to preach every Sunday when in Brooklyn, and to conduct the weekly prayer-meetings.

Just before the National conventions of 1884 Mr. Beecher declared publicly in Chicago the impossibility of his ever aiding, under any conceivable circumstances, the Democratic party; but in the campaign that followed he ardently supported, by pen and voice, the Democratic candidates. He devoted the summer of 1886 to a lecturing tour in Great Britain, preaching also frequently in Non-Conformist churches. Upon his return he resumed his duties in the pulpit of Plymouth Church, and has been able to continue this service up to the present time with his accustomed regularity. Twice during the last year he has responded to toasts at public dinners—at the St. Patrick's-Day dinner in March and the dinner to the artist Munkacsy in November—and it cannot be said that the last twelve months of his long life were marked by the indisposition to mental and physical activity which usually accompanies old age.

WRITER AND SPEAKER.

Mr. Beecher began writing when in college. He edited for a time an anti-slavery sheet in Cincinnati and a horticultural paper in Indianapolis. Soon after removing to New York he began contributing to the *Independent*, of which he was editor-in-chief from 1861 to 1864. In 1870 he became editor of the *Christian Union*. In addition to his contributions to these papers he wrote a series of "Eyes and Ears Papers" for the New York *Ledger*. Many volumes of his sermons have been published. His writings which have been collected in book form are: "Sermons from 1869 to 1874." "Speech (Ellingwood's Report) at Manchester, England." "A Summer Parish" (sermons and morning services of prayer at the Twin-Mountain House in August, 1874). "Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1872-'73-'74." "Lectures to Young Men," "Morning and Evening Exercises," "Star Papers; Experiences of Art and Nature," "Pleasant Talk About Fruits, Flowers, and Farming," "Norwood; or, Village Life in New England," "Lecture-Room Talks," "The Overture of Angels," and "The Life of Christ" (Vol. I.) The last-mentioned work was never finished.

As an orator Mr. Beecher's vitality and personal magnetism always compelled a hearing, while his faculty for making his thoughts strike home and his shrewd common sense always made his words easy to be listened to. His early training overcame personal defects, and his bearing upon the platform was authoritative and often imposing. In his best days his eloquence was frequently extraordinary and overpowering.

Of his literary tastes Mr. Beecher has himself given an idea: "I read for three things; first, to know what the world has done in the last twenty-four hours, and is about to do today; second, for the knowledge which I especially want to use in my work; and thirdly, for what will bring my mind into a proper mood. Amongst the authors which I frequently read are De Tocqueville, Matthew Arnold, Mme. Guyon, and Thomas à Kempis. I gather my knowledge of current thought from books and periodicals and from conversation with men, from whom I get much that cannot be learned in any other way. I am a very slow reader. I never read for style. I should urge reading history. My study of Milton has given me a conception of power and vigor which I otherwise should not have had. I got fluency out of Burke very largely, and I obtained the sense of adjectives out of Barrow, besides the sense of exhaustiveness."

In social life Mr. Beecher was always bright and cheery, and he appeared doubly happy in his own home.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND HABITS.

In personal appearance Mr. Beecher was one of the most striking men about New York. He was of medium hight, with broad shoulders and a heavy girth; so stout and fleshy, in fact, that he looked short in inches. His head was large, though not bulging or irregular. His forehead was high and his features were strong and full. His color was high, his cheeks and neck being always full-veined and ruddy. His hair was gray, turning to white in recent years, and hung in loose locks down on his black coat collar. His face was always smooth-shaven. His eyes were of a grayish blue, full of fire and expression in his moments of feeling, always humorous and inquisitive. He never paid great attention to dress, though far from being an unkempt or slovenly man. He wore dark clothes usually and a black slouch hat habitually. He never could be brought to put on a silk hat or a "claw-hammer" coat, wearing a Prince Albert coat on formal occasions. Even in the pulpit he substituted a turn-down collar and black necktie for the more conventional clerical "choker" and white tie. He was in fact unconventional and indifferent in most of the smaller details of life.

Mr. Beecher was for many years a sufferer from hay-fever and spent his summers for a long time in the White Mountains. He was a noted figure at the Twin Mountain House, and one of the mountain pools near by, into which he fell one day, has been known in the guide-books as "Beecher's Pool." In the last few years the hay-fever seemed to leave him, and he had spent most of his summers since 1880 at his Peekskill country house. From his fullness of habit and temperament apoplexy has long been feared by his physicians. But until the stroke came his general health had been exceptionally good.

Mr. Beecher's indifference in dress and other personal matters extended to his money affairs. He was undeniably careless about money, and his generous disposition often got him into temporary financial straits. His salary had been increased from time to time until it was $20,000 at the time of the Beecher-Tilton trial. That year his congregation voted him $100,000, out of which, of course, he paid the expenses of the suit. After that he received $20,000 a year, as before. His lecture tours were in the main profitable, and he got a good deal of money out of his books and newspaper articles. Some years ago he sold his house on Columbia Heights and went to live on his farm in the Peekskill Hills. He had a good-sized country house there, and the estate is now of considerable value. In the last few years his time in Brooklyn was spent at the home of his son, Henry B. Beecher, in Hicks street. Mr. Beecher did not change his legal residence in Brooklyn, of course, by his moving to Peekskill. He always voted in Brooklyn.—*New York Tribune.*

Remarkable Case.

Five months ago George Hackett, a Wisconsin lumberman, was bitten in the hand by a rattlesnake. He drank much whisky and apparently all danger from the bite had passed. Last Thanksgiving the hand began to swell and pain him, a few days ago he died from the effects of the poison that had so long remained in his system.

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SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CLOTHING SALESMAN who has had six years' experience and is now with one of the leading New York houses, similar position in Chicago; would like to travel. Best references. Address M. A. T., 149 West Eleventh-st., New York City.

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TRADES.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. 3632 Cottage Grove-av., second flat.

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SALESMEN.

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1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

WEST SIDE.

94 LOOMIS-ST.—HANDSOME LOCATION, NEAR Jefferson Park; handsome room to two gentlemen, with board, in private family.

TWO FINE SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent board, in small family having fine residence on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park. A 98, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE room; also single room; well heated.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL south front room; excellent table.

248 OHIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

373 SUPERIOR-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room for gentlemen, with good board; modern conveniences; very reasonable. References.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD WILL BE DIRECTed to first-class houses; full description of accommodations given; no charge or deposit required; we deliver your trunk free of charge. Remember address, CLARKE & CO., Room 89, 161 La Salle-st.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding & Employment Bureau (incorporated). Room 62, 4th floor, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AMIE, THE WONDERFUL EUROPEAN CLAIRvoyant, for one week only. 296 State-st.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and speculations.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT, 117 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 11.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER; gives names, cures rheumatism. 1913 Wabash-av.

MISS DE VERN, CLAIRVOYANT, 46 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 12. At home 11 to 7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—ALL OUR STOCK carried over from last season at much less than present prices. G. L. BRADLEY, 350 and 352 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPRESS HORSE; PRICE $80 TO $100. Inquire rear 43 Fourteenth-st. (horse-shoeing shop).

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, WEIGHT 1,200, IN exchange for new furniture and cash. G 82, Tribune office.

$30 HARNESS FOR $25—SAY YES OR NO—Why pay retail price for harness? Our elegant hand-made buggy harness, price $25, we are now selling for $19, which is $6 below retail price; lowest priced and best harness in the city. Call at once. Chicago Harness Co. 375 Wabash-av. Telephone 1633.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CALL AND SEE OUR great new book; enormous sales and large profits guaranteed. R. S. PEALE & CO., 289 Wabash-av.

LADY AGENTS TO SELL THE GOODRICH GOSsamer. Entirely new. Address B. & T. E. GOODRICH, Shelbyville, Ind.

WANTED—AGENTS—CITY AND COUNTRY, for the coal-gleaner; saves $2 per ton. Call on or address F. L. ROCKWELL & CO., 2200 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AGENTS OF EITHER SEX, $4 TO $10 a day easy; send stamp for particulars. West Mfg. Co., Box 295, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED — AGENTS — SOMETHING NEW; sells to every man at sight; send 30c for sample. Kalamazoo Screw Button Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains United States and foreign patents; caveats, trade-marks; local attorneys throughout the U. S.; patent-book free. Offices: Room 37, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 1810 Indiana-av.; an 11-room dwelling No. 3002 Wabash-av.; a 10-room dwelling No. 273 Thirtieth-st.; a 14-room marble front dwelling, large grounds No. 1302 Indiana-av., suitable for boarding-house. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT, NO. 2021 MICHIGAN-av.; steam heat; brick barn. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 13-ROOM HOUSE ON MICHigan-av., and furniture for sale; only those desiring to lease and buy need apply. Address E 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE FINE 10-ROOM brick houses, Nos. 2617 and 2619 Wabash-av.; hardwood finish on first floor and all other modern improvements; price, $70 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, IN splendid condition; water, gas, and large yard; 186 Twenty-fourth-st., two doors from Wabash-av. Inquire of owner at 3546 Indiana-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—943 MONROE-ST.; DINING-ROOM AND kitchen on parlor floor; every convenience; in excellent repair; neighborhood desirable; reduced rent to May. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., R. 19.

TO RENT—HOUSE 78 WEST ADAMS-ST.; ALSO small store in front.

TO RENT — 883 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, white-stone front, 11 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all modern improvements; a brick barn. 410 Park-av., 2-story and cellar brick; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. 416 Park-av., two-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms; nice yards. 877 Washington-boulevard, 6-room cottage for sale. C. F. BULKELEY, 881 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, CORNER ADAMS and Leavitt-sts., at $25 per month. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 25x80, 270 South Clinton-st. Apply at 74 Ewing-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—UNTIL MAY 1; COTtage 415 Warren-av.; seven rooms; low to right party. Apply at 286 Warren-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND CELLAR HOUSE; ALL modern conveniences; 163 Winchester-av.; $42. E. L. STEWART, 162 Washington-st., Room 48.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BUILDING AT THE junction of North Clark and North Park-av., between Centre-st. and Garfield-av., fronting Lincoln Park. Built in excellent taste; first-class in every particular. Now open for inspection.
D. S. BUTLER & CO.,
Lincoln Park Agency, 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE 11-ROOM AND ONE 9-ROOM house, Eugenie and Wells-sts.; both new, hardwood finished, elegant and complete; just west of and in view of Lincoln Park; rent $72.50 and $60 per month.
E. S. DRYER & CO.,
N. e. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A VARIETY of houses, cottages, and stores; best locations; reasonable prices. FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NICE 11-ROOM house and barn, 10 rooms furnished, all modern improvements. ALLEN VANE, 201 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS WITH bath, southeast corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, COMPLETEly furnished; possession immediately; South Side; 24th-st., between Michigan-av. and lake. Apply at 131 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FEW HANDSOME FIVE AND SIX room apartments in the Belvedere, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., from $27.50 to $43.00. Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM FLATS IN new building; free water and janitor; storage and drying room; low rent. TAYLOR & RANKIN, 31st-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT LIGHT SIX-ROOM flat at 74 Hamilton-av., $20; range connected with boiler for sale. Apply to BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT NO. 109 NORTH ASHLAND-AV. at $14. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3D FLOOR FLAT, 839 N. CLARK-ST., overlooking Lincoln Park; new gas fixtures, etc., complete, $50 per month. Also 1st floor 674 Wells-st., near cor. Eugenie-st., just west of Lincoln Park; new hardwood finished, tinted walls, and gas fixtures, complete. Rent, $37.50 per month.
E. S. DRYER & CO.,
N. E. corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—6-ROOM (ALL LIGHT) FIRST-FLOOR flat on Ohio-st., near State; range, janitor; rent $40; furniture for sale (cost $1,000) for $300. Room 75, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN DE LINCOLN APARTMENT BUILDing, 60 and 62 Wisconsin-st., 7 rooms; steam heat and janitor. A. NELSON, Room 106 Metropolitan Blk., Randolph and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED APARTment in the Charlevoix, 87 Rush-st.; possession given immediately. Inquire at 262 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$13 AND $14—FLATS ON BELDEN-AV. near Lincoln Park; 3 and 4 rooms.
M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECond floor, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., suitable for light business. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2230 WABASH-AV., LARGE PLEASant rooms; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—1336 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms to responsible parties reasonable; no moving.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—244 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR VAN Buren—Furnished rooms; private family; $10, $12.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED KITCHEN, dining-room, and sleeping-rooms in first-class boarding-house to responsible lady. 166 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, MODern conveniences. References required. 251 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—A LARGE, HANDSOME store, marble-tile floor, suitable for any business, in the new Van Buren-st. front of the Exchange Building.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 199 MICHIGAN-ST., 5 stores and basement, elevator, strong and light.
F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE ON CLARK-st., between Madison and Monroe, east front. Apply at 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—NOS. 171 AND 173 LAKE-ST.—FIRST floor and basement, 40x170 from May 1. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 NEW STORES ON 31ST-ST.; WANT good, solid business that will be permanent.
TAYLOR & RANKIN,
31st-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, HANDSOME, FIRST floor offices, both with separate entrances from street, in the new Van Buren-st. addition to Exchange Building, near new Board of Trade.

TO RENT—CHAMBERS BUILDING, 155 AND 157 Dearborn-st.—New offices; central location; steam heat and water in every room; freight and passenger elevator; low to good tenants.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH STORY LOFTS, 38 and 40 La Salle-st., 40x70 feet; suited for merchandise or light manufacturing business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A ROOM 23X100 FEET, WITH SKYlight; second floor, rear room; 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's dry goods store. Apply on premises or to F. R. HILGER, 1632 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—1-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 20x70, fronting on Milwaukee-av. and Clinton-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR MAUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well-lighted room; 8,000 square feet floor space; steam heat; power and elevators; ironworker preferred. Reedy Elevator Co., 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-ST., NORTH OF HARrison, new 7-story building, 70x66; steam power, heat, passenger and freight elevators; will divide to suit. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100 FEET, WITH POWER and steam heat; light on two sides and large skylight; splendid place where good light is necessary. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE—THREE STORIES and basement on N. W. corner Cass and Michigan-sts., for one or more years. JOHN & WALTER MATTOCKS, Attorneys, 234 La Salle-st., Room 82.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT building Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Kinzie-st., for one or more years. JOHN & WALTER MATTOCKS, 234 La Salle-st., Room 82.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 126 and 128 Michigan-st., 40x100; large office, water elevator; also first floor, 20x100; also basement 122 and 124 Michigan-st., 50x100, together or separate; immediate possession if desired.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 80x110, corner Fulton and Desplaines-sts., for manufacturing or storage, with or without power.
Address E. D. FISK,
3000 Michigan-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, FROM May 1, unfurnished house, $600 to $900. X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 YEARS' LEASE—COMmodious suburban home, 10 to 12 rooms, not over 40 minutes from city; responsible tenant. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LAWyer's office by a young lawyer who will assist in court and office work if wanted. Address F 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife three nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. References. Address G 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND basement, about 20x100 feet deep, centrally located, South Side, suitable for wholesale liquor business. State location and price. M A 43, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN GOOD LOcation on South Side, south of 22d-st., east of State, by small family; responsible party; possession May 1. Z 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — A HOUSE IN GOOD location on South Side, south of 22d-st., east of State, where with cash payment the rent would apply on purchase of property. Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room on Wabash or Michigan-av. for gentleman and wife; would like breakfast and lunch for wife; please state terms. G 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH OR WITHout board in a Jewish family by two young men; state terms. Address G 84, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I AM HAVING DAILY and hourly applications from reliable tenants for houses, parts of houses, and flats in all parts of the city and cannot supply the demand; owners please send me description immediately if you want your property rented. Address T. BROWN, Renting Agent, 3519 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR TWO GENTS, ONE or two unfurnished rooms on South Side, within walking distance of down town; low rent. Call, 185 Wabash-av.
G. A. DOUGLASS.

WANTED—TO RENT—E. L. STEWART, REAL estate law, 162 Washington-st., Room 48. Renting department. Legal services free in detainer and rent suits. Monthly remittances. References, banks and customers. Lowest commissions.

WANTED — TO RENT — TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms by gentleman, with or without board; strictly private family; for himself and lady. Highest reference. Particulars, etc. G 10, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines and same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit at 6 and 7 per cent. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County, at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan on improved Chicago real estate at 5 and 6 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY sums of $3,000 and upwards, at 6 per cent without commissions. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—BY MICK & BIRGE, ROOM 29, 161 LA Salle-st.—sums from $2,000 to $10,000. Real-estate security.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURity in sums to suit. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$3,500 AT 3½ PER CENT SEMI-ANnually, with privilege of paying $500 on principal each interest date; security $5,000 real estate in Cook County and $10,000 endowment and life insurance; party is prompt and reliable, 33 years of age, and earning between $1,500 and $2,000 annually; want to deal with parties direct; no brokers. G 79 Tribune.

WANTED—$25,000 FOR 5 YEARS; GOOD SECURity. M. L. OSGOOD, Room 410, 164 Dearborn-st.

5, 6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO loan on real estate.
W. M. WILLNER, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A VARIETY OF SQUARE PIANOS, SUITABLE for beginners, from $25 to $75. Second-hand Organs and Melodeons from $10 to $50. Also the following square pianos at great bargains:

1 Carmon & Co., 7 oct.	$75
1 Miller & Co., 7 oct.	100
1 Great Union, 7 oct.	115
1 Knabe & Co., 7 oct.	135
1 Mathusek, 7⅓ oct.	150
1 Guilde Church & Co., 7⅓ oct.	150
1 Kimball, 7⅓ oct.	160
1 Emerson, 7⅓ oct.	165
2 Hallet & Davis, 7⅓ oct.	$175 200
1 Kranich & Bach, 7⅓ oct.	150

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We have several upright pianos but little used, which we will offer at reduced prices: 2 Hallet & Davis (Cabinet Grand), 2 Chickering (Parlor Size), 4 Emerson (Cabinet Grand and Parlor Size), 1 Fisher (Cabinet Grand), 2 Kimball (Parlor Size), and others. Prices from $140 upwards.

GRAND PIANOS.

1 Hallet & Davis (Semi-Grand), 1 Kranich & Bach (full concert Grand), suitable for churches, lodges or concert hall. Time payments received.

New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Factory, New Haven, Conn.

A. REED & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
Guaranteed Extremely Durable.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT YOUR OWN price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson.

KNABE'S STANDARD PIANOS. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
Reasonable prices and terms.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
Have taken the highest honors at all great World's Expositions for nineteen years. The only American organs so distinguished at any.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS
Contain important improvements found in none others; new mode of stringing, improved action, etc. Illustrated catalogue with full description free.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY,
149 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. PRICES BELOW ZERO. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
$10 Monthly Payments.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—
To get a new upright piano at the price of a worn-out second-hand one. During the winter we have received several
Fine "HAZELTON,"
"HARDMAN," and
"EVERETT" Upright Pianos
That have been slightly damaged during transit only in the varnish work; otherwise they are fully warranted. To close them out we will give inducements that will defy competition. Call and examine them. Cash or time.
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$165 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-St.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

BARGAINS IN MOSTLY NEW BILLIARD AND pool tables, partly on time; also good-paying billiard hall in Wisconsin. TUCKHORN, 35 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLlender Co. combination billiard table, with complete outfit; size 4½x9; nearly new; Exposition Novelty style. X 1, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER WILL give lessons in return for room and partial board. Address F 100, Tribune office.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON PIANO TO BEginners a specialty. Address F 32, Tribune office.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT Thorough instruction essential to one's success. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THIRTY-first-st., then Vernon-av. Will you communicate with G 81, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—ARTHUR H. SOULES; ADDRESS wanted by Geo. M. Gould, 1304 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FT. ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., near Centre; yearly rent $300 for entire terms. FELIX BABBAGE, Room 16, 130 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopts infants.

WEARING APPAREL.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON installments. References. Z 7 Tribune.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS 60 TO 75 HORSE-power horizontal engine. Address, giving best price and terms, G 11, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call or address F. S. W., 59 East Van Buren-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW DWELLINGS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 45x168 ft., and large barn near 18th-st.; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with 50-ft. lot and brick barn, near 20th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, No. 2321; just finished; perfect interior plan; first-class hardwood finish in cherry and oak; six large and brightly-lighted chambers; all chambers on second floor connect; large library; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; large, fine bathroom, finished in selected birch and cherry, with porcelain-lined bath and outside window; six wood mantels and one bronze mantel; large and well-lighted laundry; $26,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with 30-ft. lot and brick barn, near 29th-st.; a bargain. Call for permit to see this house.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house, with 50-ft. lot, near 32d-st.; very desirable; decided bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV., No. 1508—New and very handsome green stone front, 25 feet wide. Will sell for less than cost.
DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, heated by steam, with lot 100 feet front, large brick barn; fine view of the lake; cost present owner $40,000; price $30,000. I will submit an offer of $25,000. Rare chance for a bargain.
STONE-FRONT HOUSE—with 50-foot lot, $18,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house north of 20th-st., with large lot and barn; $100,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House 50 feet south of 18th-st., with brick barn; $42,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house near 21st-st.; $75,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine house with large grounds, north of 22d-st. No incumbrance. Will sell for cash or take all in other good city property.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2021, steam heat; brick barn.

FOR SALE—3169 GROVELAND-AV., MODERN stone-front house, desirable location, perfect order, handy to steam and cable cars; will sell low.
3309 Rhodes-av., new, modern, and desirable; will suit any one wanting a medium-sized house; see it.
4211 Champlain-av., new brick house, 9 rooms; furnace and gas-fixtures complete; everything modern.
2505 Michigan-av., frame house, with 42-foot lot; can be remodeled to make a desirable home.
We have houses for sale on all South Side avenues, and advertise nothing that we can't offer at low prices and have exclusive control of.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House near 28th-st., $13,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house near 29th-st., $18,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brick house near 28th-st., 25 feet, $15,000.
CALUMET-AV.—House near 32d-st., $10,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New house near 32d-st., $16,500.
NEW HOUSE heated by steam, with lot 30x164 feet, and brick barn, $13,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—New house between 32d and 33d-sts., 25 feet wide, $10,500.
GROVELAND-AV.—New house near 32d-st., $9,500.
GROVELAND-AV.—No. 3229, new house, extra well built, handsome elevation, servants' bath in basement.
GROVELAND-AV.—No. 3222, new house, 30-foot lot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near 43d-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., LOT 31 1-5X180¾ feet, east front, north of Twenty-fifth-st.; suitable for a nice residence or for choice flats; very accessible by steam or cable cars; if desired will lease on long time. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, CORNER DOUGLAS and Vernon-avs.; brick and stone house, 10 rooms; large brick barn; this is now a good residence, but it will soon be a good business corner; it belongs to an estate and is offered for a few days at low price and on easy payments. For particulars call on or write early to H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—NEW EIGHT-ROOM houses; terms to suit. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN INSIDE BUSINESS property, near Board of Trade, paying 12 per cent; lot 40x190, covered by substantial building; price $55,000. No. 107 Dearborn-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—4 NEW DWELLING-houses; all modern improvements; terms to suit. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF 22D-st., east front, a 13-room house, brick; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; six sleeping-rooms; all modern improvements.
D. O. STRONG,
16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—BRICK FLAT, 31st and Dearborn-sts., $6,500; rented for $780. Apply at 107 Dearborn-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF AND near 16th-st., 32 feet; west front. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—THE TWO DWELLINGS, NO. 4005 and 4007 Michigan-av.; $9,000; a bargain. D. E. CORNEAU, Owner, 264 Market-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARGAINS—
$50,000—Rent $5,000—A prominent corner near Halsted and Madison-sts., stores and flats.
45,000—Rents $4,500 per annum for five years' lease—3-story brick manufacturing building, near Clinton and Monroe-sts.
$14,500—Rent $1,800—2 fine 3-story brick flats, near Jackson and Aberdeen-sts.
$11,000—Rent $1,260—Harrison-st., near Hoyne-av., 3-story brick stores, new.
$8,500—Will rent for $1,200—Flat buildings, Congress near Aberdeen-st.
$7,000—Rent $900—3-story store, Lake-st., near Halsted.
$7,000—Rent $960—Halsted-st., near Indiana, store and flat.
$5,000—Rent $600—Indiana-st., near Hoyne-av., new 2-story brick store, cheap.
$5,500—Rent $600—Blue Island-av., near Hoyne, hotel building for 4 years.
M. A. WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE UNIMproved corner on Madison-st., east of Western-av., 183 feet frontage; properly improved I can furnish responsible tenants on five-year leases for the stores, and the investment at conservative figure will pay 15 per cent net. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
FINE RESIDENCES—CHEAP.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story attic and basement stone-front; first-class throughout; extra well built, hardwood finish; brick barn; $16,000.
Adams-st., 521, 3-story and basement brown-stone front house, with elegant lot, 50x188, only $15,000.
Laflin-st., No. 15, near Monroe, 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 or 14 rooms, 2 baths, lot 34x125, good barn, only $8,000; secure this at once.
Laflin-st., 17 and 19, two 3-story brick houses; will sell separately; $6,500 each.
Walnut-st., 299, that fine large 11-room frame house; immediate possession; lot 30x135; $4,250.
Marshfield-av., 503, 3-story brick building, containing 6 flats, 4 rooms each and bath; only $6,500 if secured now; easy terms.
Adams-st., very desirable 2-story attic and basement brick house, in fine order, $8,000.
Kenwood, 2-story frame house, lot 50x180, $7,500.
OSBORN & KEELER, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Ogden-av., 40x110 feet running through to Lincoln-st., between Van Buren and Congress-st.
Ogden-av., 40x100, north of 12th-st., east front.
Ogden-av., 61x200 feet, east of Douglas Park.
Ogden-av., 400x140 feet, near Hawthorn Station.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
122 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE AND TWO lots near Lawndale Depot, in city, $2,500, $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$2,900; TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE; 8 rooms; cellar. No. 80 Bryson-st., near Robey, lot 25x130. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, NO. 246 Bissell-st., near Garfield-av. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WEBSTER-AV. LOT, south front, near Sheffield-av.; only $1,600; easy terms. Owner, 633 Cleveland-av., near Belden-av.

FOR SALE—NEW, ELEGANT, DOUBLE FLAT residence, near Belden-av.; upper flat rented; long time. Great bargain. H. M. JAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st. Office hours 9 and 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS—THE WISCONSIN Central and the Chicago & Northwestern are now both running to this delightful suburb; 28 trains in all each way daily, with the advantage of choice of two depots either to go or come; the Wisconsin Central depot corner of Fifth-av. and Polk-st., and the Northwestern corner Kinzie-st. and Fifth-av.; both depots reached by street cars; 30 minutes' ride. Commutation fare 10 cents each way. Pure air, good water, good society, good schools, 4,000 population. Lots well located; for sale cheap to parties who wish to build. R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Room 2, 141 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM 2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY MICK, PREBLE & MICK, 6220 Wentworth-av., Englewood:
We have the largest list of houses and lots and vacant property in Englewood on the market. Come and see us if you want bargains.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE RESIdences in the best locations in Highland Park, in first-class order; also choice building sites in lots of acres. FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—13 ACRES ON CALUMET AND PRAIrie-avs., at 67th-st., adjoining Park Manor, which we will sell at less than value to close undivided interests; big advances sure to purchaser. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE WITH BARN AND large lot, near lake, Winnetka; $3,000; $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, Room 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at prices and terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK—A CHOICE LIST of modern brick houses, $2,200 to $10,000; terms easy. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HIGHWOOD, SITE of new military post, a double brick store suitable for any business; easy terms to good party; also good 8-room frame house and large lot convenient to the depot; good vacant lots from $100 upwards; now is the time to buy. WILLIAM F. HOGAN,
163 Randolph-st., Room 63.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHWOOD, SITE OF NEW military post, 5-room house and barn and 1 acre of land near the station; price, $1,500; easy terms. W. F. HOGAN, 163 Randolph-st., Room 63.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES, NEAR WOODlawn; east of railroad. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—115 ACRES, 79TH-ST. AND WESTern-av.; high ground; near depot on Pan Handle R. R.; splendid investment; price is only $300 per acre; might divide. 25 acres at Lawndale; $1,000 per acre. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, 15 MILES FROM CHICAGO, 88 acres, $7,000, easy terms. There are 80 acres of high, dry rolling prairie land, all suitable for cultivation, and 8 acres timber land. There is a good house, barn, and sheds, a never-failing spring, and a nice orchard of about 300 trees. The neighbors are mostly Americans, successful and prosperous. There is a pleasant Congregational church and schools near by. Apply to E. BARROW, on the premises, two miles south of Hinsdale (take the County Line Road); or apply in Chicago to GEO. VAN ZANDT, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I OFFER 100,000 ACRES PINE TIMber land in the best part of the timber belt, near existing and projected railroads and navigable river, at $2 per acre; neither the State, nor the United States, nor any railroad company owns any land in Georgia. Address FRANCIS FONTAINE (formerly State Commissioner of Land and Immigration), Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—LOUISIANA LANDS—FOR FULL INformation as to timber and agricultural lands in North Louisiana apply to F. A. LEONARD, Shreveport, La.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, with kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, between Washington, Jackson, Laflin, and Hoyne-av.; state price and particulars. Address F 33, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK BUILDING, arranged in three flats, for cash, east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st. X 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK RESIDENCE (TWO APARTments), North or South Side. Give price and location. 142 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY CHOICE MODERN HOME OF TEN rooms, pressed brick, with kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, hardwood finish, ceilings finely frescoed, brick stable on rear of lot, buildings all new and in a very desirable location on West Side, will be exchanged for clear lots or acres. Address V 72, Tribune office.

I WILL EXCHANGE THE FURNITURE AND draperies and one year's lease from May 1 of a very handsome residence in a desirable location on Grand-boulevard for first-class unimproved property; possession can be had at any time; value of furniture approximates $6,000. Address V 29, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE LOTS IN WESTern town for furniture, carpets, or mantels. X 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SIGN PAINTING for clothing or watch. Address F 9, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—NOS. 191, 193, 199, and 209 Fulton-st., at a bargain. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $1,000 CAN PURCHASE AN INterest in a safe business which gives large returns. Money secured by valuable real estate. Address G 83, Tribune office.

ACTIVE PARTY WITH SMALL CAPITAL CAN find first-class investment. Room 22, 162 Washington-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE AT ONE-HALF ITS value; the centre of business. DOLAN, Room 2, 107 Clark-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS; give full information. B X 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
A Gin Factory, Foundry, Machine Shops, with 25-horse power engine, lathes, etc., including three lots with 40x80 feet three-story building, with foundry and sheds attached, will be sold on favorable terms, at Shreveport, La. Shreveport is a railroad centre of four roads, with two others probable, and situated in the heart of the cotton belt, which grows 200,000 bales of cotton. An extensive banking and other private interests prevent the close attention necessary to its success. It will be sold on easy terms or organized into a stock company. Address at Shreveport, La., S. B. McCUTCHEN.

FOR SALE—A NEWS STAND, BOOK, AND STAtionery business, requiring only $1,800 capital, paying $1,800 per year, in the best town in South Dakota. Terms cash. Best of reasons for selling. Address Lock-Box 127, Huron, Dak.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CIGAR AND CONFECtionery store, with employment office combined. 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A PROSPEROUS GROCERY AND crockery business in Central Iowa, 9 years established; best location in city; rent reasonable. Will invoice about $3,500; sales last year $25,500. Address C & E, Care CORBIN, MAY & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—GOOD CORNER GROCERY; WILL sell cheap. 94 West Van Buren-st.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE—BEST IN THE TOWN; established 20 years; doing a profitable business. I. B. ARNOLD, Champaign, Ill.

TO RENT—A SMALL FOUNDRY IN COMPLETE running order; fixtures for sale; centrally located; part pay in castings; immediate possession. Apply to HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN selling to wholesale grocery trade, with $2,500 in cash, to take an interest in the agency and sale of a stable article of food, in which there is no competition, already introduced in a limited way and selling well. A large and profitable business can soon be established. Party having the money, meaning business, address G 9, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSiness; cash capital required $2,000; advertiser puts in same amount. Z 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $12,000 CASH TO take half interest in a number one old-established retail stove and furnace business in St. Paul, Minn.; sales last year $90,000; will bear the closest investigation; a good accountant preferred; good reasons for selling. Good references required before application will be considered. For full particulars apply to CHARLES E. CLARK, 20 Lake-st., Chicago.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE ANDREWS' OFFICE table, six drawers each side. Cost $50; will sell, with chair, for $20. Inquire at Room 628, Chicago Opera House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FINE COLLECTION OF OLD coins; over 200 pieces; cheap. Call California-av., second house northwest Division-st., Humboldt Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

AT EACH OF PATTI'S CONCERTS 3 SEATS (ADjoining) can be secured in middle of parquet. 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWN NAILS REmoved without pain. DR. MINNIE CUSHMAN, 236 South State-st., Room 17.

SMOKING FIREPLACES CURED BY KING'S patent damper; adopted by Leland Hotel; no cure no pay. M. KING, Telephone 768. Residence 2516 Shields-av.

$500 REWARD FOR ANY CASE OF HOG cholera that I cannot cure inside of 5 days; will furnish recipe for one dollar, only one recipe to each township. Address E. F. HARTER, 48 West Madison-st., Chicago.

IN THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

The Rule Entered Yesterday on the Law Side of the Circuit Court.

The following rule was entered on the law side of the Circuit Court yesterday: "Parties desiring to submit causes to the court for trial without the intervention of a jury may file a stipulation to such effect with the Clerk of the Court, who will make up a calendar of such cases when a sufficient number of such stipulations have been filed, placing such cases upon said calendar in the order of their submission. The call of such calendar will be begun upon a Monday to be designated by the court, and will proceed from day to day until said cases are all disposed of."

Items.

Mr. Shreve, as attorney of Frank M. Bowman, obtained leave of Judge Gresham yesterday to file the transcript in the Federal Court of the Bowman divorce case.

Judge Trumbull yesterday morning presented before Judge Blodgett the resolutions passed by the Chicago bar on the death of the late Judge Walter B. Scates. After some remarks by Judge Blodgett the resolutions were ordered spread on the records of the court.

A transcript of the record in the quo warranto case of The People ex rel. Wagdin against the Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge Company was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday on removal from the Circuit Court of Jo Daviess County. The suit was begun to test the title of the defendant to carry on business. The company was incorporated in 1857 to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River from Dunleith to Dubuque. In 1867 another corporation was organized under the same name in Iowa, and the two consolidated. They also obtained an act of Congress in their favor, but the bridge has never been completed. Both the Illinois Central and Burlington roads would like to use the bridge if it was constructed. The case was removed to the Federal Court on the ground that the construction of an act of Congress was involved.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,516—Victor La Francis vs. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company. Case, $5,0.0. Transcript from Iroquois County Circuit Court. Dwyer & Holland, attys.
20,517—People ex rel. W. W. Wagdin vs. Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge Company. Petition for quo warranto. Transcript from Jo Daviess County Circuit Court. Plff. pro se.
20,518—Simon F. Hall et al. vs. Daniel Hall. Attcht. $4,604. J. A. Sleeper, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Western Land & Cattle Company vs. Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company, Simon F. Hall, J. E. Greer, William Hall, and Daniel Hall; verdict, $100.

Superior Court—New Suits.

108,599—Attcht. Suppressed.
108,600—Kirby Carpenter Co. vs. Anton Straehle. Confession of judgment, $203.1 Smith & Heimer, attys.
108,601—Harriet Webster vs. Alonzo Webster. Bill for divorce for desertion. Henry McClory, atty.
108,602—Henry Cohlgraff vs. August Hernawsky. Confession of judgment, $187. John & Walter Mattocks, attys.
108,603—Samuel Boyd et al. vs. E. S. Rowland. Attcht., $437. D. M. Kirton, atty.
108,604—Frank Kvasnicka vs. Franc Shiencek. Asst., $2,500. J. E. Cross, atty.
108,605—E. J. Monaghan vs. J. J. Larson. Case, $5,000. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.
108,606—David Robinson et al. vs. Joseph E. Burchell. Asst., $500. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.
108,607—John Sloane et al. vs. F. Cogswell. Attcht., $653. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
108,608—E. S. Floyd et al. vs. E. S. Rowland and E. B. Mantz. Confession of judgment, $2,500. F. P. Schmitt, atty.
108,609—A. J. McBean et al. vs. Lowitz Thoen, West Town Collector. Bill to restrain collection of $72 personal property tax. Jenkins & Harkness, solrs.
108,610—F. Bergner Jr. et al. vs. W. H. Harrison Jr. Asst., $3,000. Cratty Bros. & Aldrich, attys.
108,611—Charles C. Landt vs. Francis F. Eggleston. Confession of judgment, $322. W. H. Moore, solr.
108,612—H. C. Avery vs. E. S. Rowland and Edward Manz. Attcht., $500. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.
108,613—W. R. Linn vs. C. W. Buckley. Attcht., $83. Same attys.
108,614—Michael Ryan vs. James Halloran and the First National Bank. Bill to dissolve partnership and for injunction. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, solrs.
108,615—Caroline A. Broadway vs. Gilbert T. Broadway. Bill for divorce for desertion. H. F. Vallette, solr.
108,616—Simon Kuttner vs. J. Schubeck. Confession of judgment, $35. Israel Cowen, atty.
108,617—New Ulm Roller-Mill Co. vs. Henry Niedert, H. E. Niedert, and F. G. Niedert. Asst., $2,000. Bait & Eschenburg, attys.
108,618—E. S. Rowland et al. vs. Elmendorf & Watts, Murry Nelson, W. D. Gregory, W. G. Press, Mead, Beach & Co., R. W. Roloson, and C. H. Smith. Garnishment. F. P. Schmitt, atty.
108,619—Catharine C. Duffield vs. Michael W. Clifton. Appeal.
108,620—Matthew McMahon vs. Chicago Dredging & Dock Company. Case, $10,000. John Gibbons and A. F. Telfy, attys.
108,621—Laura S. Breese vs. Fannie H. Stein, August, Charles, Adolph, Edward A., William F., Albert H., Franz Hermann, Theodore, Paul, and Henry Stein, Frederica Reiners, and G. W. Smith. Bill to foreclose two trust deeds for $1,725 each on Lots 6, 7, and 8 and Lots 17, 18, and 19, Block 9, of Hyde Park. S. W. Gehr, solr.
108,622—William F. Thomas vs. Anna Maher, Adolph Loeb, and William Loeb. Bill to forclose trust deed for $1,225 on Lots 46 and 47, Lot 1, in the sub. of Block 4 of the sub. by Moore and others of the E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 30, 39, 14. Harpham & Fry, solrs.
108,623—Edward Harland et al. vs. Henry H. Graham. Asst., $500. Monk & Elliott, attys.
Suppressed, Saturday—108,589—Archer J. McBean et al. vs. James B. Barnet. Attachment, $2,004. E. Hanecy, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—1,856—Alba W. Morrill et al. vs. Joseph Zuckerman. Judgment, $834.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,754—Kimball vs. Sindram. Decree, deficiency—998. Davis vs. Gage. Decree.
JUDGE GARNETT—108,609, Mc Bean vs. Thoen. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

60,016—Bill. Suppressed.
60,017—Philander Pickering vs. Charles W. Buckley. Attachment, $300. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.
60,018—John J. Flemming vs. Julia E. Flemming. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. C. King, solr.
60,019—Louis Kohn vs. S. P. Dewey. Appeal.
60,020—Daniel Culleeney vs. John Allen and C. W. Munsterman. Appeal.
60,021—Samuel J. Nash vs. Jacob Merkel. Asst., $1,000. W. T. Underwood, atty.
60,022—George S. Wells vs. John W. C. Haskell. Appeal.
60,023—James W. O'Byrne vs. Frank Elwood. Trespass, $5,000. A. Garrison, atty.
60,024—Sarah J. Osten vs. Carl Osten. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. A. O. Sexton, solr.
60,025—E. J. Rodefer vs. Frank H. Follansbee, Abner Underwood, and D. S. Balkecom. Replevin, $250. G. Sparling, atty.
60,026—James Egan vs. William H. Werner. Appeal.
60,027—Bill. Suppressed.
60,028—Nellie Parkhill vs. Samuel Parkhill. Bill for divorce for cruelty. F. L. Humphreville, solr.
60,029—American Desk & Stool Co. vs. Woman's Temperance Publication Association. Appeal.
60,030—Clara L. Oswin vs. Edward Oswin. Bill for divorce for impotency. F. A. Moore, solr.
60,031—Henry F. Starbuck vs. Samuel Fallows. Appeal.
60,032—John F. Cumming vs. W. F. Smith. Appeal.
Suppressed Saturday—60,994, Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Co. vs. Charles Edwards, John R. Gribler, Laura Carqueville, Edgar Carqueville, Aaron W. Burnside, and Edward Carqueville. Replevin, $30,000. F. E. Riddle, atty.
60,010—The Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Co. vs. Charles Shober, F. B. Schuchard, F. A. Riddle, Amos Shober, and Richard Shober. Bill for injunction. I. Cavan, solr.
60,013—Charles D. Spear vs. Wm. B. Lusk. Bill for accounting and receiver. A. W. Brickwood, solr.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,836, James B. Runnion vs. Ellen S. Runnion, Decree divorce, desertion.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases. Third National Bank vs. Foote, on trial.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 145, 148, 149, 162, 191, 38. No. 39, Truman vs. Snapp, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,865, 1,887, 1,897, 1,913, 1,923, 1,924, 1,925, 1,926, 1,929, 1,930, and 1,936. No. 1,696, Babcock vs. Presbyterian Hospital, on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No. 1,799, Graff vs. Brin, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No. 1,078, O'Donnell vs. Cenek, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 69, 71, 72, 73, and 74. No case on hearing.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. No. 4, Barth vs. Barth, on hearing.
JUDGE COLLINS—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,183, 1,184, 1,200, 1,202, 1,204, 1,206, 684, 1,216, 1,228, and 1,230. No. 826, Case vs. Homan, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 66, 104, 83, 106, 107, 108, 20, 38, and 75. No case on trial.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Will assist Judge Tuley for two or three days in Room 76.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Morning, accounts. Afternoon, general business.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 6,594, 6,596, 6,599, 6,600, 6,247, 5,494, 6,609, 6,614, 6,617, and 6,618. No. 6,588, Rhoades vs. McGurl, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 687, 699, 797, 706, 726, 727, 728, 7,71, 559, 585, 652.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:
60. Wells vs. Herbert; appeal dismissed.
83. Catheran vs. Ellis; continued; time extended thirty days to defendant to file briefs and to Sept. 1 for plaintiff to reply.
26. City of Chicago vs. Cameron, appellees; time to file briefs extended five days.
7. Allen vs. Jackson; heirs of defendant made parties and cause continued for service.
12. Rehearing Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Pillsbury; leave given to cite additional authorities.
Charles W. Raymond granted license.
62. Concordia Cemetery Association vs. Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad Company; taken.
63. Darlington et al. vs. Chamberlain; taken.
64. Meyer vs. Baker; taken.
65. Price vs. Reed; taken.
66. Alexander vs. Merrick; taken.
67. City of Joliet vs. Weston; taken.
68. Drury vs. Holden; taken.
70. Walker vs. Pitchard; taken.
72. Wescott vs. Kinney; taken.
73. Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Boggs; taken.
75. Jones vs. Jones; taken.
76. Hamilton vs. Harvey; taken.
77. Stumer vs. Pitchman; taken.
78. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Slee; taken.
Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions today:
J. L. Robinson vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, appellant, from Polk Circuit; reversed.
Charles E. Resser & Co. and Sperry, Watt & Garver vs. W. W. Rathburn and G. W. Brothwell, appellants, from Pocahontas District; affirmed.
George M. Pow & Co. et al. vs. E. R. Jones and H. E. J. Boardman, receiver, appellant, Marshall District; affirmed.
Theodore and Theodora Gulick, appellants, vs. L. Lorenz Aulman et al., from Polk Circuit; reversed.
James Kirby vs. Gates & Broman, appellants, from Polk Circuit; affirmed.
Daniel Barrett vs. Lawrence Dolan, appellant, from Cass District; affirmed.
E. L. Smalley, appellant, vs. H. B. Miller, from Boone District; affirmed.
Seth Lewis vs. Burlington Insurance Company, appellant, from Mitchell Circuit; reversed.
R. M. Dillon, appellant, vs. A. M. Warfiel, from Union District; affirmed.
National Bank of Galena, appellant, vs. A. C. Chase, et al., from Plymouth Circuit; reversed.
Jacob Neilson vs. Joseph Mattocks and Prudence Mattocks, appellants, from Woodbury Circuit; affirmed.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—[Special.]—The following new corporations were licensed today by the Secretary of State:

The Coöperative Planing-Mill and Box Factory, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Lawrence J. Cummings, Edward Clifford, Richard Kehoe, Richard C. McWhorter, and David Griffiths.

The Norwood Park Building, Loan, and Homestead Association, at Norwood Park; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Cyrus J. Corse, Joseph L. McKittrick, Frank H. Harris, Otto H. T. Hoffman, John G. McMilien, and Ezra B. Sherwin.

The Old London Street and Old Europe Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; to give public exhibitions; incorporators, Darrion C. Linn, G. F. White, and George Rounds.

The Duplex Union Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Samuel W. Adams, Edward H. Murdoch, and Charles A. Reade.

The Central Steam Laundry Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Solon H. Eveleth, Albert E. Rawson, and John Ritchie.

The Anna Creamery, at Anna; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, F. P. Anderson, John E. Lufkin, and C. L. Otrich.

The Lovington Mining Company, at Lovington, Moultrie County; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Sylvanus P. Drake, Daniel Sutler, James A. Gregory, W. G. Cochran, O. T. Atchison, and C. H. McCoy.

The People's Gas & Fuel Company, at Moline; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Samuel S. Davis, Thomas B. Davis, and Jacob Riley.

The Periolat Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000, to deal in merchandise; incorporators, John J. Kerrigan, Peter P. Periolat, and Michael L. Fredberger.

The Sylph Mining Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Fanny A. Kerr, Emma E. Squires, and R. K. Walker.

The Praha No. II. Loan & Building Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Anton Bolpuch, Vaclav Zak, Frank Slad, Anton Sitza, Tomas Lavlatko, Tomas Bernack, and Josef Komoroas.

The 777 Knights of Tabor and Daughters of the Tabernacle, or the Order of Twelve of the United States of North America, 333, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Shiloh W. Gillac, David B. Peyton, and Richard E. Moore.

The Mutual Benefit Society of Rockford, Ill.; without capital stock; incorporators, P. S. Regan, John H. Camlin, H. M. Johnson, and Dwight Allyn.

Articles of consolidation of the Franklin Life Association, at Springfield, with the Mutual Life Association, under the name of the Franklin Life Association, were filed at the office of the Secretary of State.

A Prize in the Lottery

of life which is usually unappreciated until it is lost, perhaps never to return, is health. What a priceless boon it is, and how we ought to cherish it, that life may not be a worthless blank to us. Many of the diseases that flesh is heir to and which make life burdensome, such as consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and other scrofulous and blood diseases, are completely cured by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" after all other remedies have failed. Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption mailed for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.